This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

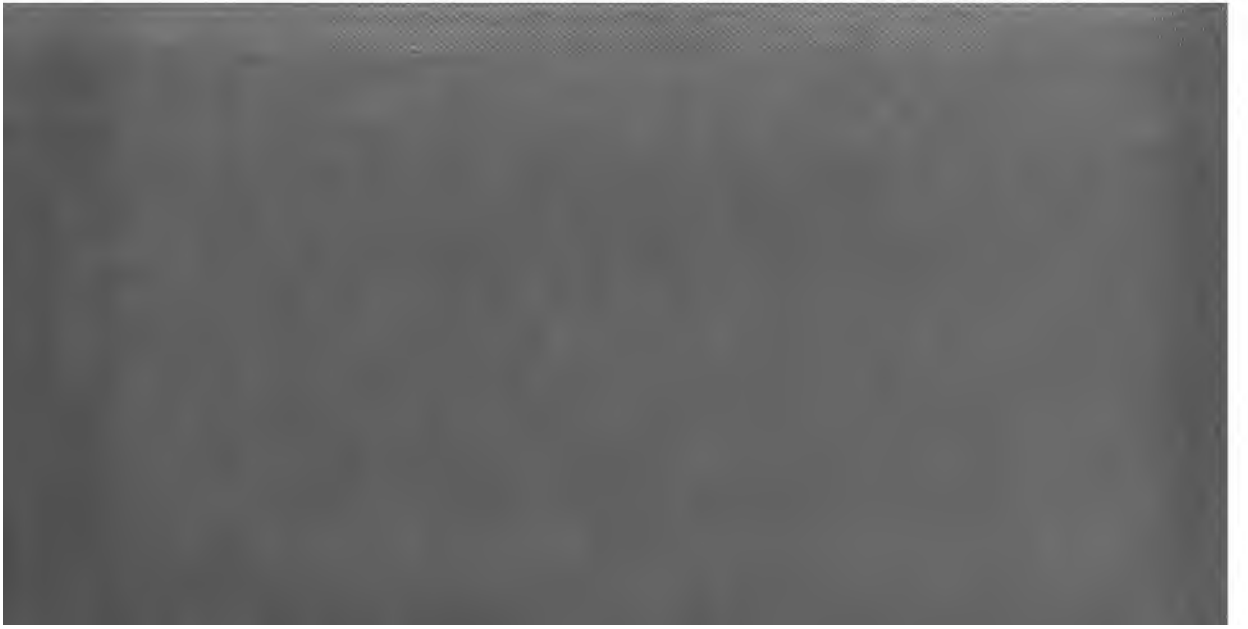
+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

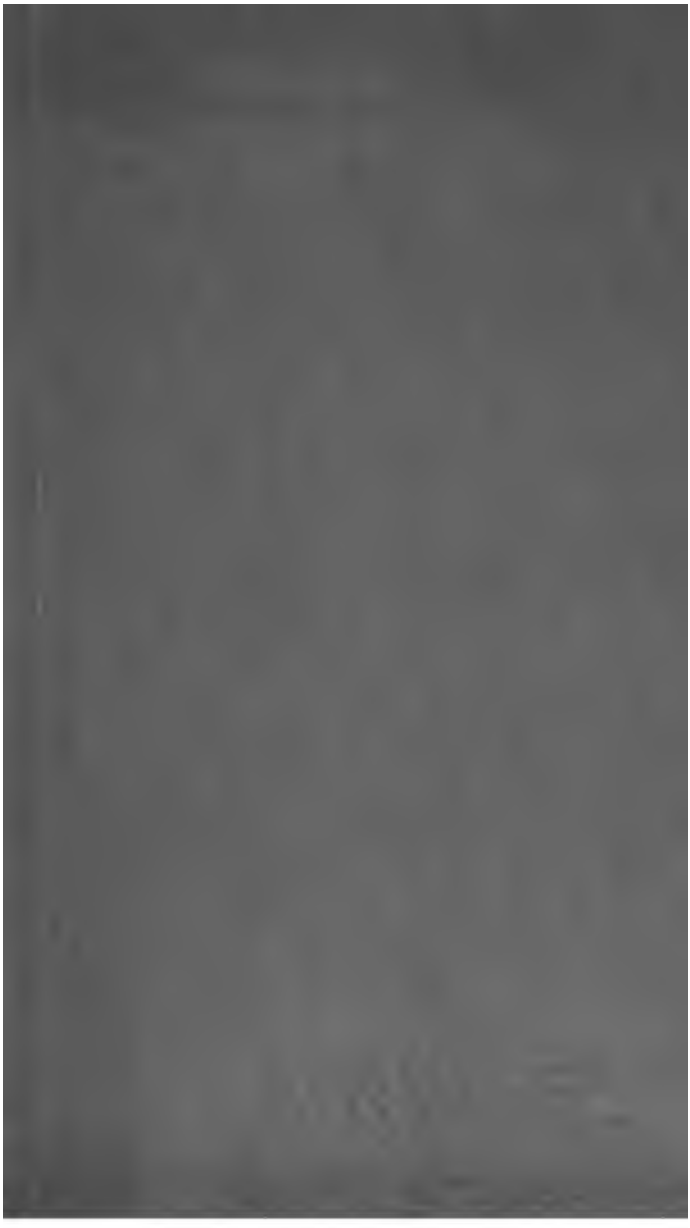
+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

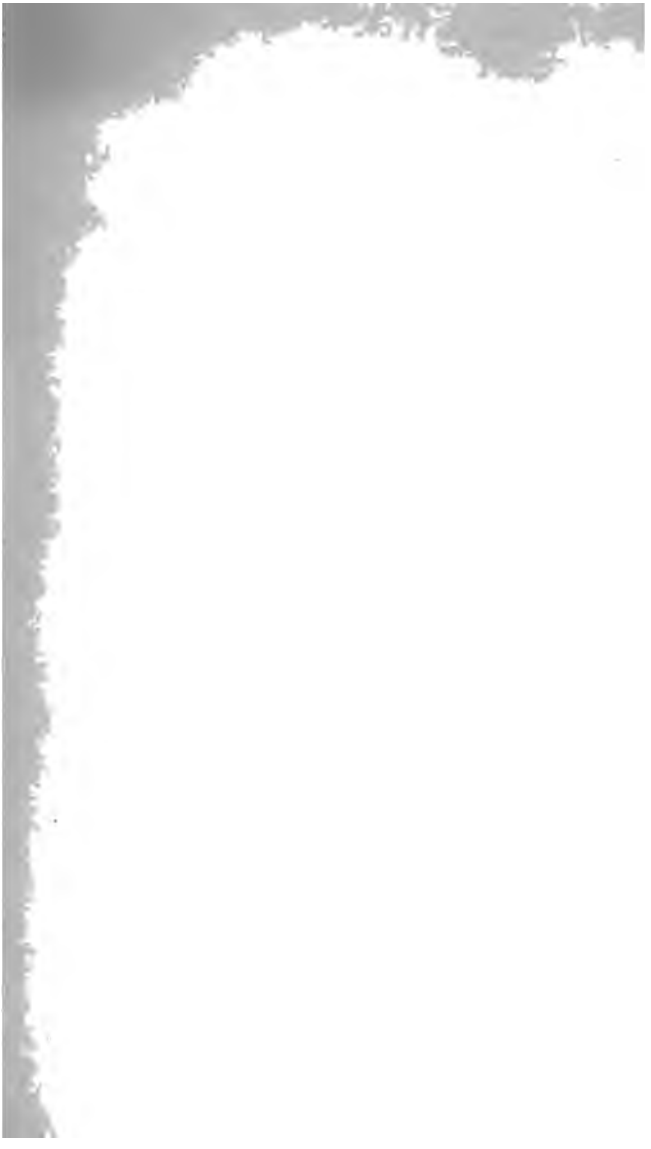
About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

3 3433 06925310 6







Return to
J. MOORHOUSE,
No. 141 Lincoln Avenue,
ORANGE, N. J.

FRONTISPIECE.

EXPERIENCE INSTRUCTING THE NATIONAL YOUT

6956

THE

NATIONAL SPELLING-BOOK,

AND

SCHOLAR'S GUIDE,

IN ACQUIRING THE

RUDIMENTS

OF

ORTHOGRAPHY, PRONUNCIATION,

AND

GOOD READING,

ACCORDING TO

WALKER'S PRINCIPLES

OF

English Orthoepy.

DESIGNED FOR THE USE OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

ON A NEW PLAN.

CALCULATED

NOT ONLY TO FURNISH OUR NATIONAL YOUTH WITH AN ACCURATE SPELLING-BOOK, BUT TO SUPPLY THE YOUNGER CLASSES OF LEARNERS WITH A VALUABLE READING BOOK, WITHOUT ANY ADDITIONAL EXPENSE.

BY AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER.

PUBLISHED BY CHARLES HOAG,
CONCORD, NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
1829.

George Hough, Printer.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
70816
ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS
R

DISTRICT OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE—TO WIT:

DISTRICT CLERK'S OFFI

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the sixth day of Febr A. D. 1829, in the fifty-third year of the Independence of the Un STATES OF AMERICA, *CHARLES HOAG*, of the said District deposited in this Office the Title of a Book, the right whereof he cl as Proprietor, in the words following—to wit:

"The National Spelling-Book, and Scholar's Guide, in acquirin Rudiments of Orthography, Pronunciation, and good Reading, acco to Walker's Principles of English Orthoepy. Designed for the u Common Schools. On a new Plan. Calculated not only to furnis National Youth with an accurate Spelling-Book, but to supply the yo Classes of Learners with a valuable Reading Book without any addit expense. By an experienced Teacher"—

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, ent "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the copi Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such co during the times therein mentioned;" and also to an Act, entitled, Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, 'An Act for the Encourage of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, t Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein tioned,' and extending the benefits thereof to the Arts of Desig Engraving and Etching Historical and other Prints."

CHARLES W. CUTTER,
Clerk of the District of New-Hampsh

A true copy—Attest—
C. W. CUTTER, *Clerk.*

PREFACE.

MANY deservedly popular Spelling-Books have been made for the benefit of children. Performances of this nature are of so great utility, that new productions of them, and more attempts to improve the mode of mental instruction, and render the attainment of pronunciation more easy, will scarcely be deemed superfluous; for primary books for children are susceptible of continual improvement.

The first object of a Spelling-Book is to teach children the rudiments of their mother tongue. To accomplish this, the mode of instruction should be adapted to their capacity, which requires that it should be as plain and easy as possible, consistent with the standard of the language.—The hope of accomplishing this, induced the Author to make this Compilation; in doing which, he has studiously endeavoured to inculcate the first principles of pronunciation, comprising a knowledge of the nature and power of letters, the simple and diphthongal vowel sounds in the language, with the various sounds of the consonants, and the most obvious and simple rules for ascertaining those sounds, and applying them agreeably to the idiom of the language.

The method of showing the different sounds of the letters by false orthography, is very erroneous in a Spelling-Book, from which children derive their first impressions of orthography: for it is very important that the true orthography of words should be closely associated in the juvenile mind, with their pronunciation. The use of false orthography destroys, in a great measure, this association: for where the true and the false spelling are presented to the eye at the same time, the false, which has the nearest resemblance to the sound, will be more easily retained: thus the true and false are confounded, and become a lasting embarrassment to future improvement.

The method, too, of showing the different sounds of the letters by characters, if not equally erroneous, is very objectionable. For example: scholars are told that *c*, in the word *vice*, is soft, and sounds like *s*; and the only reason assigned is, because it has a comma placed under it, thus, *vi*ç*e*. But how are they to ascertain that *c* is soft, and sounds like *s*, in the word *principle*, when it occurs in some other book without the comma? The answer is obvious: but should scholars be taught that *c* before *e*, *i*, and *y*, is soft, and sounds like *s*, they will have a general rule to follow, and room to exercise the memory and improve the judgment, which is the only way to make scholars.

As WALKER has become the standard, it must be confessed that a perfect knowledge of orthography and pronunciation can in no way be attained, but by carefully attending to English principles of pronunciation as laid down by that great Orthoepist, a concise and accurate abridgment of which is given in this book, with which it is of the first importance that every Teacher, as well as every scholar, should become perfectly familiar. Those who may wish to pursue WALKER'S principles entire, are referred to his 8vo. Dictionary.

In a work designed for children, it appears improper to give rules all the variation of sounds to which our letters are liable: for the mul plicity of them would serve to perplex rather than to instruct the juven mind. Much may therefore be taught by the living Instructor.

It is a general rule, when the stress of voice falls on a vowel, that has the long sound, and is marked by figure 1. When the stress falls a consonant, the preceding vowel is short, and is marked by figure This rule is correct, when applied to *e*, *i*, and *u*, but *a* and *o* are exce tions in this book. When *a* and *o* have their long open native soun they are marked by figure 1. When *a* has its long Italian sou.d, and *o* long close sound, they are marked by figure 2. When *a* has its lo broad German sound, and *o* its long broad sound, they are marked figure 3: the obtuse *u* is also marked by figure 3. When *a* has its sh Italian sound, and *o* its short broad sound, they are marked by figure The short sound of the broad German *a*, and the short close *o*, are mar ed by figure 5.—Thus it will be seen, by consulting the KEY to this wo that the Author, in marking the sounds of *a* and *o*, has added anoth figure to each; which appears preferable to Walker's mode of marki these vowels with the same figures that mark short broad *o* and obtuse The figures are placed over the vowels in the accented syllable, and o figure marks all the words that follow, till it is contradicted by anoth figure.

The Author respectfully submits this Elementary Manual for Childr to the Literati, the Inspectors of common schools, and Teachers of yout for a decision of its merit; not doubting, should it be found worthy of place in our common schools, that it will receive the patronage of a li eral and enlightened Publick.—Should this be the case, and the book any degree prove advantageous to our National Youth, he will thi himself amply rewarded for all the labour he has bestowed on th work.

THE AUTHOR.

AN

ABRIDGMENT

OF

WALKER'S PRINCIPLES

OF

ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION.

THE first principles or elements of Pronunciation, are Letters, of which there are twenty-six in the English language—a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z.

Letters are divided into Vowels and Consonants.

The Vowels are—a, e, i, o, u, and y, and w when they end a syllable or word.

The Consonants are—b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, x, z, and y and w when they begin a syllable or word.

A Diphthong is the union of two Vowels, pronounced by a single impulse of the voice: as *ea* in *beast.*

A proper Diphthong has both the Vowels sounded: as *oi* in *voice.*

An improper Diphthong has but one of the Vowels sounded: as *ea* in *eagle.*

A Triphthong is the union of three Vowels: as in *beauty.*

A Vowel is a simple sound formed by a continued effusion of the breath, from the time the vocal sound commences till it ends.

A Consonant may be defined to be an interruption of the effusion of vocal sound, arising from the application of the organs of speech to each other.

Vowels are simple and pure; compound and impure.

The simple or pure Vowels are such as require only one conformation of the organs to form them, and no motion in the organs while forming.

The compound or impure Vowers are such as require more than one conformation of the organs to form them, and a motion in the organs while forming.

The simple or pure Vowels are, a, e, o.

The compound and impure Vowels are, i, y, u, w.

QUESTIONS FOR EXERCISE.

What are the first principles of Pronunciation?
How many Letters are there in the English language?
Into what are Letters divided?
What is a Vowel?
What is a Consonant?
What is a Diphthong?
What is a proper Diphthong?
What is a Triphthong?
What are simple or pure Vowels?
What are compound or impure Vowels?

CONSONANTS DIVIDED INTO CLASSES.

The Consonants may be divided into Mutes, Semi-Vowels, and Liquids.

The Mutes are such as emit no sound without a Vowel: as, *b*, *p*, *t*, *d*, *k*, and *c* and *g* hard.

The Semi-Vowels are such as emit a sound without the concurrence of a Vowel: as, *f*, *v*, *s*, *z*, *x*, *g* soft.

The Liquids are such as flow into or unite easily with the Mutes: as, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*.

B has but one sound; but is generally silent when it follows *m*, as in *lamb:* it is silent also before *t*, as in *debt.*

C is always hard, like *k*, before *a*, *o*, *u*, as in *card*, *cord*, *curd*, *;* and soft like *s*, before *e*, *i*, and *y*, as in *cement*, *city*, *cynick:* it likewise slides into the sound of *sh*, as in *vicious ;* and into *z*, as in *suffice.*

D has but one sound, as in *dress ;* but from its near relation to *t*, it sometimes takes the sound of that letter, as in *mixed*, pronounced *mix't:* it also slides into the sound of *j* when it comes after a primary or se-

condary accent, followed by a diphthong, as in *soldier*, pronounced *sol-jer*.

F has its pure sound, as in *often*, *off*, &c. but, in the word *of*, it slides into the sound of *v*, as if written *ov*.

G like C has two sounds; a hard sound, as in *dagger*; a soft sound, as in *General*.

G before *m* or *n* in the same syllable is always silent, as in gnaw, phlegm, &c.

Gh is frequently pronounced like *f*, as in *laugh*; at the beginning of words the *h* is dropped, as in *ghost*.

Ght—in this termination, *gh* is almost always silent, as in *fight*.

H—this letter is no more than a forcible breathing before the succeeding vowel is pronounced.

J is pronounced exactly like soft g, and perfectly uniform in its sound, except in the word *hallelujah*, where it is pronounced like *y*.

K has exactly the sound of hard *c*: it is always silent before *n*, in the same syllable, as *knee*.

L has but one sound, as in *lame*.

M has but one sound, which is heard in itself.

N has two sounds; the one simple and pure, as in *man*; the other compound and mixt, as in *hang*.

P has but one sound; it is mute before *s*, at the beginning of words, as in *psalms*.

Ph is generally pronounced like *f*.

Q has always the sound of *k*; and is constantly followed by *u*, pronounced like *w*: and its general sound is heard in *queen*, pronounced *kween*.

R—this letter is never silent; but its sound is sometimes transposed, as in *sabre*, pronounced *sabur*.

S has two sounds, a sharp and a flat one: the sharp sound is heard in the name of the letter; the flat sound is that of *z*, heard in *his*, *was*.

T like D, to which it is nearly related, has but one sound; but the natural inclination that it has to slide into the sound of *s*, has caused that hissing sound of

The compound or impure Vowers are such as r
quire more than one conformation of the organs
form them, and a motion in the organs while formir
The simple or pure Vowels are, a, e, o.
The compound and impure Vowels are, i, y, u,

QUESTIONS FOR EXERCISE.

What are the first principles of Pronunciation?
How many Letters are there in the English languag
Into what are Letters divided?
What is a Vowel?
What is a Consonant?
What is a Diphthong?
What is a proper Diphthong?
What is a Triphthong?
What are simple or pure Vowels?
What are compound or impure Vowels?

CONSONANTS DIVIDED INTO CLASSES.

The Consonants may be divided into Mutes, Sem
Vowels, and Liquids.

The Mutes are such as emit no sound without
Vowel: as, *b*, *p*, *t*, *d*, *k*, and *c* and *g* hard.

The Semi-Vowels are such as emit a sound witho
the concurrence of a Vowel: as, *f*, *v*, *s*, *z*, *x*, *g* soft.

The Liquids are such as flow into or unite easil
with the Mutes: as, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*.

B has but one sound; but is generally silent whe
it follows *m*, as in *lamb*: it is silent also before *t*, s
in *debt*.

C is always hard, like *k*, before *a*, *o*, *u*, as in *car*
cord, *curd*; and soft like *s*, before *e*, *i*, and *y*, as in c
ment, *city*, *cynick*: it likewise slides into the sound o
sh, as in *vicious*; and into *z*, as in *suffice*.

D has but one sound, as in *dress*; but from its nea
relation to *t*, it sometimes takes the sound of that le
ter, as in *mixed*, pronounced *mix't*: it also slides int
the sound of *j* when it comes after a primary or se

condary accent, followed by a diphthong, as in *soldier*, pronounced *sol-jer*.

F has its pure sound, as in *often*, *off*, &c. but, in the word *of*, it slides into the sound of *v*, as if written *ov*.

G like C has two sounds; a hard sound, as in *dagger*; a soft sound, as in *General*.

G before *m* or *n* in the same syllable is always silent, as in *gnaw*, *phlegm*, &c.

Gh is frequently pronounced like *f*, as in *laugh*; at the beginning of words the *h* is dropped, as in *ghost*.

Ght—in this termination, *gh* is almost always silent, as in *fight*.

H—this letter is no more than a forcible breathing before the succeeding vowel is pronounced.

J is pronounced exactly like soft g, and perfectly uniform in its sound, except in the word *hallelujah*, where it is pronounced like *y*.

K has exactly the sound of hard *c*: it is always silent before *n*, in the same syllable, as *knee*.

L has but one sound, as in *lame*.

M has but one sound, which is heard in itself.

N has two sounds; the one simple and pure, as in *man*; the other compound and mixt, as in *hang*.

P has but one sound; it is mute before *s*, at the beginning of words, as in *psalms*.

Ph is generally pronounced like *f*.

Q has always the sound of *k*; and is constantly followed by *u*, pronounced like *w*: and its general sound is heard in *queen*, pronounced *kween*.

R—this letter is never silent; but its sound is sometimes transposed, as in *sabre*, pronounced *sabur*.

S has two sounds, a sharp and a flat one: the sharp sound is heard in the name of the letter; the flat sound is that of *z*, heard in *his*, *was*.

T like D, to which it is nearly related, has but one sound; but the natural inclination that it has to slide into the sound of *s*, has caused that hissing sound o

sh heard in *nation*: but this hissing sound is neve heard but after the accent; when the accent is on th succeeding vowel, *t* uniformly preserves its simpl sound, as in *satiety*.

Th has two sounds; a sharp sound, as in *thank*; a flat sound, as in *than*.

V has but one sound, that of flat *f*.

W, when a consonant, has but one sound.

X has two sounds; a sharp sound, like *ks*, when i ends a syllable with the accent upon it; and a fla sound, like *gz*, when the accent is not on it, and the fol lowing syllable having the accent begins with a vowel

Y, when a consonant, has but one sound.

Z has the sound of flat *s*, and like *s* goes int aspiration before a diphthong, as in *glazier*.

QUESTIONS FOR EXERCISE.

Are there any division of Consonants into Classes?
What are the Classes?
What are Mutes?
What are Semi-Vowels?
What are Liquids?
How many sounds has *B*? Is it ever silent?
Similar questions may be asked of all the other Consonants.

FORMATION OF SYLLABLES, WORDS, AND SENTENCES.

Letters form syllables, syllables form words, and words form sentences.

A word of one syllable is called a monosyllable; a word of two syllables, a dissyllable; a word of three syllables, a trissyllable; and a word of many syllables, a polysyllable.

Every word of more than one syllable has one accented syllable, and that syllable must be pronounced with a fuller sound of voice.

All words are either primitive, compound, or derivative.

A primitive word is one that cannot be reduced to another of greater simplicity, as, *man, good.*

A compound word is formed of two or more words; as, *book-binder.*

A derivative word is one that may be reduced to one of greater simplicity; as, *manful.*

Spelling is the art of rightly dividing words into their syllables, or of expressing a word by its proper letters; and is more properly called Orthography.

The Orthography of the English language is attended with much uncertainty and perplexity. But a considerable part of this inconvenience may be remedied, by attending to the general laws of formation; and, for this end, the learner is presented with a view of such general maxims in spelling primitive and derivative words, as have been almost universally received.

RULE I.

Monosyllables ending with *f, l,* or *s,* preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant: as, *staff, mill, pass,* &c. The only exceptions are, *of, if, as, is, has, was, yes, his, this, us,* and *thus.*

RULE II.

Monosyllables ending with any consonant but *f, l,* or *s,* and preceded by a single vowel, never double the final consonant: excepting *add, ebb, butt, egg, odd, err, inn, bunn, purr,* and *buzz.*

RULE III.

Words ending with *y,* preceded by a consonant, form the plurals of nouns, the persons of verbs, verbal nouns, past participles, comparatives, and superlatives, by changing *y* into *i*: as, *spy, spies, I carry,* thou *carriest*; he *carrieth,* or *carries; carrier, carried; happy, happier, happiest.*

The present participle in *ing,* retains the *y,* that *i* may not be doubled; as, *carry, carrying; bury, burying,* &c.

But *y* preceded by a vowel, in such instances as

the above, is not changed; as, *boy, boys:* I *cloy*, he *cloys*, *cloyed*, &c.; except in *lay*, *pay*, and *say;* from which are formed, *laid*, *paid*, and *said;* and their compounds, *unlaid*, *unpaid*, *unsaid*, &c.

RULE IV.

Words ending with *y*, preceded by a consonant, upon assuming an additional syllable beginning with a consonant, commonly change *y* into *i;* as, *happy*, *happily*, *happiness*. But when *y* is preceded by a vowel, it is very rarely changed into the additional syllable; as, *coy*, *coyly;* *boy*, *boyish*, *boyhood;* *annoy*, *annoyer*, *annoyance;* *joy*, *joyless*, *joyful*.

RULE V.

Monosyllables, and words accented on the last syllable, ending with a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double that consonant, when they take another syllable beginning with a vowel: as, *wit*, *witty;* *thin*, *thinnish;* to *abet*, an *abettor;* to *begin*, a *beginner*.

But if a diphthong precedes, or the accent is on the preceding syllable, the consonant remains single: as, to *toil*, *toiling;* to *offer*, an *offering;* *maid*, *maiden*, &c.

RULE VI.

Words ending with any double letter but *l*, and taking *ness*, *less*, *ly*, or *ful*, after them, preserve the letter double; as, *harmlessness*, *carelessness*, *carelessly*, *stiffly*, *successful*, *distressful*, &c. But those words which end with double *l*, and take *ness*, *less*, *ly*, or *ful*, after them, generally omit one *l;* as, *fulness*, *skilless*, *fully*, *skilful*, &c.

RULE VII.

Ness, *less*, *ly*, and *ful*, added to words ending with silent *e*, do not cut it off: as, *paleness*, *guileless*, *closely*, *peaceful;* except in a few words; as, *duly*, *truly*, *awful*.

RULE VIII.

Ment, added to words ending with silent *e*, generally preserves the *e* from elision; as, *abatement*, *chastisement*,

incitement, &c. The words *judgment*, *abridgment* *acknowledgment*, are deviations from the rule.

Like other terminations, *ment* changes *y* into *i*, when preceded by a consonant; as, *accompany*, *accompaniment*; *merry*, *merriment*.

RULE IX.

Able and *ible*, when incorporated into words ending with silent *e*, almost always cut it off: as, *cure*, *curable*; *sense*, *sensible*, &c.: but if *c* or *g* soft comes before *e* in the original word, the *e* is then preserved in words compounded with *able*; as, *change*, *changeable*; *peace*, *peaceable*, &c.

RULE X.

When *ing* or *ish* is added to words ending with silent *e*, the *e* is almost universally omitted: as, *place*, *placing*; *lodge*, *lodging*; *slave*, *slavish*; *prude*, *prudish*.

RULE XI.

Words taken into composition, often drop those letters which were superfluous in the simple words: as, *handful*, *dunghil*, *withal*; also, *chilblain*, *foretel*.

ACCENT, EMPHASIS, AND CADENCE.

Accent is the laying of a greater stress or impulse of voice on a letter or syllable, to distinguish it from others in the same word. When the accent falls on a vowel, it gives it the long sound, as in *glory*; when it falls on a consonant, the preceding vowel is short, as in *habit*.

Emphasis is the laying of a greater stress of voice on a particular word in a sentence, on account of its importance; and shows how it affects the rest of the sentence.

Cadence is a fall or modulation of the voice in reading or speaking, especially at the end of a sentence.

PUNCTUATION.

Punctuation is the art of dividing a written com sition into sentences, or parts of sentences, by po or stops, to make the different pauses which the se requires.

The principal Points are—the

Comma, thus	,	Caret,	ʌ
Semicolon,	;	Hyphen,	-
Colon,	:	Quotation,	" "
Period,	.	Index,	☞
Interrogation,	?	Paragraph,	¶
Exclamation,	!	Star or Asterisk,	*
Parenthesis,	( )	Obelisk,	†
Brackets,	[ ]	Double Obelisk,	‡
Dash,	—	Section,	§
Apostrophe,	'	Parallel,	‖

A Comma denotes a pause as long as the reader would be in pronouncing *man.*

A Semicolon denotes a pause as long as two commas.

A Colon denotes a pause as long as three commas.

A Period denotes a pause as long as four commas, and shows that the sentance is finished.

An Interrogation shows that a question is asked; as, *What do you see?*

An Exclamation shows sudden emotion or astonishment; as, *O the folly of sinners!*

A Parenthesis includes a part of a sentence which is not necessary to made sense, and should be read in a lower tone of voice.

Brackets are generally used to explain a word or sentence immediately preceding.

A Dash shows a sudden stop or change in the subject, and requires a longer pause than the period.

An Apostrophe shows the omission of a letter; as, *lov'd* for *loved.*

A Caret shows that something was left out by mistake; as, this is my pen.
A

A Hyphen connects the parts of a compound word; as, *ink-stand:* it is also placed at the end of a word or syllable when there is not room to finish the word.

A Quotation shows that the passage is taken from some other author in his own words; as, "*The proper study of mankind is man.*"

An Index points to a passage of importance.

A Paragraph shows the beginning of a subject.

A Star, and other marks, as, †, ‡, §, ‖, and sometimes letters of the alphabet, and figures, refer to the margin or bottom of the page.

A Dieresis is two periods placed over the last letter of a diphthong, and shows that it should be pronounced in separate syllables: as, *Creätor*, pronounced *Cre-a-tor.*

An Ellipsis shows that some letters in a word are left out by design: as, *k—g* for *king.*

A Dash under a word in writing, shows, that peculiar stress is to be placed on it: as, O! *man.*

CAPITAL LETTERS.

Begin with a Capital—
The first word of every chapter, letter, note, &c.—
The first word after a period—
All appellations of the Deity, as, God, Jehovah, &c.-
All proper names of persons and places, as, Franklin, Concord, Andes—
Adjectives derived from proper names—
The first word of every line in poetry—
The pronoun I and interjection O—
All words of great importance.

KEY,

To the nineteen simple and diphthongal vowels referred to by the figures over the letters in this book.

1 1 1
1.* a The long slender English a, (ay) as in fate, pa-per.
2 2 2
2. a The long Italian a, (ah) as in far, fa-ther, pa-pa.
3 3 3 3
3. a The broad German a, (aw) as in fall, wall, wa-ter.
4 4 4 4
4. a The short sound of the Italian a, (aĥ) fat, mat, mar-ry.
5 5 5
5. a The short sound of broad a, (aw) like short broad o, as in wad, wan-der.
1 1 1 1
1. e The long e, (eh) as in me, me-tre, here.
2 2 2
2. e The short e, (eĥ) as in met, let.
1 1 1
1. i The long diphthongal i, (eye) as in pine, ti-tle.
2 2 2
2. i The short simple i, (iĥ) as in pin, tit-tle.
1 1 1 1
1. o The long open o, (owe) as in no, note, no-tice.
2 2 2
2. o The long close o, (oo) as in move, prove.
3 3 3
3. o The long broad o, (aw) as in nor, for, or like broad a.
4 4 4 4
4. o The short broad o, (aŵ) as in not, hot, got.
5 5 5
5. o The short sound of close o, (oo) as in good, wool.
1 1 1 1
1. u The long diphthongal u, (you) as in tube, cube, cu-pid.
2 2 2 2
2. u The short simple u, (uĥ) as in tub, cup, sup.
3 3 3
3. u The middle or obtuse u, (o in coo) as in bull, full.
32 32 32
oi The long broad o, and short i, as in oil, point.
33 33 33
ou The long broad o, and obtuse u, as in thou, pound.
th The acute or sharp *th*, as in thin, think.
TH The grave or flat *th*, as in THIS, THAT.

---

*NOTE.—*A, in the English language, has but two sounds peculiar to itself, a long and a short one; all other sounds being irregular, and various according to its combination with other letters.—The same may be said of the other vowels.*

QUESTIONS FOR EXERCISE.

Scholars should commit to memory the following Questions and Answers. This will enable them, without recourse to the Key, to determine the sound of all the vowels wherever they may occur.

How many sounds has a?

A has five sounds:

1
A long slender English sound, heard in fate:

2
A long Italian sound, heard in far:

3
A broad German sound, heard in fall:

4
A short Italian sound, heard in fat:

5
A short broad sound, like short broad o, in wad.

How many sounds has e?

E has two sounds:

1
A long sound, heard in me:

2
A short sound, heard in met.

How many sounds has o?

O has five sounds:

1
A long open sound, heard in no:

2
A long close sound, heard in move:

3
A long broad sound, heard in nor:

4
A short broad sound, heard in not:

5
A short close sound, heard in good.

How many sounds has u?

U has three sounds:

1
A long diphthongal sound, heard in tube:

2
A short simple sound, heard in tub:

3
An obtuse sound, heard in bull.

What is the sound of oi?

22
The sound of long broad o, and short i, in oil:

What is the sound of ou?

33
The sound of long broad o and obtuse u, in thou.

Roman.		Italick		Roman.		Figures
A	a	*A*	*a*	H	h	1
B	b	*B*	*b*	O	o	2
C	c	*C*	*c*	V	v	3
D	d	*D*	*d*	T	t	4
E	e	*E*	*e*	I	i	5
F	f	*F*	*f*	S	s	6
G	g	*G*	*g*	W	w	7
H	h	*H*	*h*	D	d	8
I	i	*I*	*i*	X	x	9
J	j	*J*	*j*	E	e	10
K	k	*K*	*k*	G	g	11
L	l	*L*	*l*	A	a	12
M	m	*M*	*m*	U	u	13
N	n	*N*	*n*	B	b	14
O	o	*O*	*o*	F	f	15
P	p	*P*	*p*	J	j	16
Q	q	*Q*	*q*	C	c	17
R	r	*R*	*r*	K	k	18
S	s	*S*	*s*	Y	y	19
T	t	*T*	*t*	M	m	20
U	u	*U*	*u*	Q	q	21
V	v	*V*	*v*	Z	z	22
W	w	*W*	*w*	R	r	23
X	x	*X*	*x*	N	n	24
Y	y	*Y*	*y*	P	p	25
Z	z	*Z*	*z*	L	l	26

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N

P Q R S T U V W X Y Z &

ff fi ffi fl ffl *ff* *fi* *ffi* *fl* *ffl*

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 1 2
fate, far, fall, fat, wade—me, met—pine, pin—no, move—

3 4 5 1 2 3 32 33
nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull—oil, pound—thin, THIS.

In this Book, the accented syllable and the vowel, and diphthongal sounds of the letters in those syllables, are accurately pointed out by the figures over the words.

LESSON I.

EASY WORDS OF TWO LETTERS.

1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	4
ba	da	ga	ja	la	eb	ib	ub	ab	ob
be	de	ge	je	le	ec	ic	uc	ac	oc
bi	di	gi	ji	li	ed	id	ud	ad	od
bo	do	go	jo	lo	ef	if	uf	af	of
bu	du	gu	ju	lu	eg	ig	ug	ag	og
by	dy	gy	jy	ly	el	il	ul	al	ol
ca	fa	ha	ka	ma	em	im	um	am	om
ce	fe	he	ke	me	en	in	un	an	on
ci	fi	hi	ki	mi	ep	ip	up	ap	op
co	fo	ho	ko	mo	er	ir	ur	ar	or
cu	fu	hu	ku	mu	es	is	us	as	os
cy	fy	hy	ky	my	et	it	ut	at	ot

LESSON II.

1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	4
na	po	sa	to	wa	ze	ev	ul	oz	ab
ne	pu	se	tu	we	zi	ex	ut	al	ad
ni	py	si	ty	wi	zo	ez	up	ap	af
no	rá	so	va	wo	zu	iv	4	at	al
nu	re	su	ve	wy	zy	ix	av	ab	ap
ny	ri	sy	vi	ya	lu	iz	ax	ad	at
pa	ro	ta	vo	ye	la	uv	az	af	2
pe	ru	te	vu	yo	le	ux	ev	ar	ux
pi	ry	ti	vy	za	tu	uz	ex	os	uz

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 1 2
fate, far, fall, fat, wad—me, met—pine, pin—no, move—

3 4 5 1 2 3 32 33
ner, not, good—tube, tub, bull—oil, pound—thin, THis.

LESSON III.

EASY WORDS OF THREE LETTERS.

1	1	1	1	2	2	2
bla	fla	pla	spa	set	pig	wet
ble	fle	ple	spe	fen	fin	rig
bli	fli	pli	spi	met	pit	mix
blo	flo	plo	spo	hem	fig	men
blu	flu	plu	spu	fed	lip	vex
bly	fly	ply	spy	den	sit	tip
cra	gra	sha	2	big	fun	fib
cre	gre	she	arc	dip	bug	pet
cri	gri	shi	ush	kit	run	kid
cro	gro	sho	ilk	hip	nut	leg
cru	gru	shu	end	rim	lug	pin
cry	gry	shy	art	tin	mud	bed

LESSON IV.

2	4	4	4	3	2	2
tub	bag	bad	rap	ord	ust	pen
keg	jog	mat	pad	orm	imp	let
sun	ram	can	sad	ort	eth	ten
bet	mob	ran	hat	orn	arm	peg
gun	lap	bat	sap	alt	urt	web
sex	fox	mad	fan	orb	ids	wen
mug	pan	dog	and	4	ard	tar
net	nod	top	ask	god	est	par
sup	lad	bog	asp	lop	urn	mar
hen	sop	rob	ang	rod	ark	jar
hut	cat	hog	ack	rag	elm	far
beg	fag	not	oft	dam	ist	car

1 2 3. 4 5 1 2 1 2 1 2
fate, far, fall, fat, wad—me, met—pine, pin—no, move,

3 4 5 1 2 3 32 33
nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull—oil, pound—thin, this.

Lesson V.

EASY WORDS OF FOUR LETTERS.

	1	1	2	2	2
ɜ	kite	vine	gift	dusk	best
e	ride	hive	king	rush	send
ɜ	life	pile	gild	gust	melt
ɜ	pine	wine	hilt	sung	lend
ɜ	bite	hide	limp	must	herd
ɜ	sine	wife	sick	curl	jerk
e	mule	bake	barn	help	fell
e	puke	lane	harp	desk	tell
e	lute	hate	mark	left	hell
ɜ	duke	sale	part	self	sell
e	tube	game	barb	belt	dell
e	dupe	make	park	west	well

Lesson VI.

	2	2	4	4	4
t	tend	cart	flop	brag	shot
i	jest	lark	shod	plan	drab
:	pelt	darn	clog	snag	slop
p	lent	card	trot	clan	blab
n	rend	farm	prop	drag	slap
:	vest	cark	flog	sham	stag
k	nest	dish	brad	crop	clad
d	bend	lift	flat	frog	bran
t	pest	hint	crag	stop	span
t	felt	mist	plat	from	trap
d	mend	wing	glad	clod	flag
n	reft	fist	dram	drop	brat

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 1 2
fate, far, fall, fat, wad—me, met—pine, pin—no, move,

3 4 5 1 2 3 32 33
nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull—oil, pound—thin, THIS.

LESSON VII.

IRREGULAR MONOSYLLABLES.

NOTE.—*s*, when printed in Italic, has the flat sound of *zh*. These Monosyllables may be omitted the first time going through the book, if the Teacher should think proper.

11	1	1	1	1
Be	sway	pail	ail	near
feel	fray	sail	hail	rear
keel	twain	tray	tail	drear
steel	vain	gay	blaze	clear
*k*neel	wain	slay	pea	shear
beer	paint	play	sea	bier
peer	quaint	beard	tea	tier
deer	plaint	date	flea	year
veer	aim	tale	yea	here
steer	claim	staid	key	blear
cheer	maim	laid	leap	ear
creed	waif	paid	neap	rain
heed	stage	braid	reap	main
reed	gauge	air	cheap	plain
bleed	plague	chair	heap	sprain
breed	vague	fair	teal	stain
deem	bait	hair	deal	mead
seem	great	pair	stair	*k*nead
seethe	gait	lair	swear	plead
teeth	wait	pain	wear	cream
thee	plait	strain	bear	dream
three	strait	gain	tear	stream
I	slay	blain	fear	beam
pay	spay	trail	dear	steam
pray	jail	bail	hear	seam

EASY LESSONS FOR CHILDREN.

boy and a dog can hunt a hen in the corn.
hen can-not run so fast as a bird can fly.
dog met a hen, and the hen flew to the corn.
boy was in the corn, and he saw the hen fly.

ball can-not fly: a kite can fly high in air.
cat can hunt a rat: a rat will bite a cat.
bat can-not sing: a bird can sing and fly too.
free bird on a tree sings more than one in a cage.

good boy will keep his book clean and nice.
bad boy will soil his book and neg-lect it.
neat lit-tle girl is the de-light of her mo-ther.
dir-ty girl is shun-ned by all who are clean.

good child is wil-ling to re-ceive in-struc-tion.
e dil-i-gent and gain all that is use-ful.
all no ill names when you are at play.
e-sire noth-ing more than to be good.

-steem the ad-vice of the wise and a-ged.
el for the dis-tress-es of the un-for-tu-nate.
ive heed to all that your pa-rents say.
ide noth-ing from your fa-ther or mo ther.

all things be hon est, for the hon-est a-lone are good.
in not with e-vil chil-dren, they will make you bad.
eep out of the way of all bad boys and girls.
ove all as you would have all love you.

y son, keep all thy fa-ther's com-mand-ments.
ev-er dis-o-bey your pa-rents to gain pleas-ure.
-be-di-ence is due from chil-dren to pa-rents.
lay not when you should be at school.

uar-rel with none, but be at peace with all.
ight and wrong are best known by your pa-rents.

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 1 2
fate, far, fall, fat, wad—me, met—pine, pin—no, move,

3 4 5 1 2 3 32 33
nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull—oil, pound—thin, THIS.

11	11	1	1	1
Bee	priest	saint	peal	die
flee	reef	trait	beal	bride
deep	grief	haste	ceil	guile
keep	brief	paste	leave	team
weep	chief	waste	live	least
steep	lief	baste	reave	feast
sleep	fief	chaste	eaves	waist
creep	1	taste	greaves	beast
beef	praise	traipse	ease	east
reek	raise	teat	child	leaf
cheek	baize	beak	wild	neaf
peel	raze	leak	sear	sleight
ree	maize	weak	smear	bright
eel	shave	bleak	spear	fight
sleeve	brave	sneak	tear	blight
grieve	knave	speak	bead	fright
beeves	break	freak	lead	flight
reeve	steak	squeak	read	wight
freeze	spray	wreak	league	wright
sneeze	stay	fleak	teague	clime
breeze	gray	stile	tweag	rhyme
queer	sheaf	mild	leash	knife
deed	plea	heal	siege	climb
feed	corse	meal	dry	smile
need	bronze	seal	by	bow
weed	drain	steal	fly	mow
seed	fain	veal	cry	brain
liege	faint	weal	sky	chain
frieze	taint	zeal	lie	laird

Sleep not when the sun is up, but rise with the lark.
Truth is bet-ter than ap-ples of sil-ver or toys of gold.

U-ni-ver-sal love is the char-ac-ter of all good.
View all things as for the best, and do not re-pine.
Wrath rest-eth on-ly in the bo-som of fools.
Xen-o-phon, when young, by stud-y be-came wise.

Youth, like Xen-o-phon, should be stu-di-ous,
And du-ti-ful to their pa-rents and in-struct-ors.
Zeal-ous-ly pur-sue learn-ing, and ask wis-dom of your
Pa-rents, whose du-ty and de-light is to in-struct you.

Pa, who made the sun?—God, my child, made it.
Where is God, pa? I nev-er saw him, did I, pa?
True, my child, thou nev-er saw him:
Yet he is al-ways with thee, and made thee,
And is call-ed thy Heav-en-ly Fa-ther.
But, pa, I thought thou wast my fa-ther?
True, my child, I am thy earth-ly fa-ther:
But God is thy Heav-en-ly Fa-ther.
Well, pa, did God make the moon and stars too?
Yes, my child: he is a Spir-it, and made all things:
He made the world in six days, the beasts of the field,
The birds of the air, and the fish of the sea:
He made the sun to shine by day,
And the moon and stars to shine by night.
God made us, and all men. If we love him,
And do good, he will love us, and make us hap-py.
He made the eye, and can see all that we do:
No dark night can hide us from him.
He made the ear, and can hear all that we say.
Good chil-dren pray to him for help:
He hears them pray, and makes them bet-ter.
He is a friend to all wise and good chil-dren.
Our heav-en-ly Fa-ther de-lights in his good chil-dren.
We must not dis-please so good a Fa-ther:

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 1 2
fate, far, fall, fat, wad—me, met—pine, pin—no, move—

3 4 5 1 2 3 32 33
nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull—oil, pound—thin, this.

2	2	2	2	3
bark	cart	launch	scarp	horn
dark	dart	stanch	carve	morn
hark	hart	haunch	soup	fawn
starve	mart	bard	group	lawn
arm	part	card	aunt	dawn
harm	tart	lard	parse	pawn
daunt	start	guard	calve	born
flaunt	smart	hard	halve	corn
haunt	chart	yard	salve	warn
gape	heart	half	deaf	fall
earn	jaunt	calf	stirp	hall
darn	taunt	laugh	chirp	gall
ark	vaunt	arch	jerk	pall
palm	barn	march	perk	ball
psalm	yarn	parch	smerk	call
qualm	bar	starch	yerk	wall
alms	far	harsh	quirk	maul
hard	scar	charge	herb	scrawl
mark	spar	large	verb	sprawl
lark	star	barge	3	horse
park	tar	farce	gnaw	corpse
spark	czar	scarp	straw	dwarf
arc	car	barb	flaw	malt
shark	char	garb	draw	fault
stark	jar	carle	chaw	vault
charm	mar	marl	claw	false
arm	par	snarl	haw	full
harm	craunch	harp	craw	bull
art	carp	sharp	jaw	pull

It grieves him when his children do ill:
We must ask him to help us in time of need.

MORAL LESSONS.

Come, ye children, hearken unto me, and I will teach you the fear of the Lord.

What man is he, that desireth life, and loveth many days, that he may see good? Let him keep his tongue from evil, and his lips from speaking guile. Depart from evil, and do good: seek peace, and pursue it.

The eyes of the Lord are upon the righteous, and his ears are ever open to their cry.

The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom; and there is no want to them that fear him: for he is the Fountain of life, and the Preserver of men. He holdeth our soul in life, and will be our guide even unto death.

Love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, for he is good: keep his commandments, for they are just and right; and blessed are they whose delight is in them.

Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth, while the evil days come not, nor the years draw nigh, when thou shalt say, I have no pleasure in them. Obey your parents in the Lord, for this is right. Honour thy father and thy mother, which is the first commandment with promise, that it may be well with thee, and that thou mayest live long on the earth.

Obey the voice of thy teachers, and incline thine ear to them that instruct thee. Take fast hold of instruction, let her not go, keep her, for she is thy life.

Buy the truth, and sell it not: get wisdom, get understanding: forsake her not, and she shall preserve thee; love her, and she shall keep thee: exalt her, and she shall promote thee, and bring thee to honour.

Enter not into the path of the wicked, and go not in the way of evil men: for the way of the wicked is

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 1 2
fate, far, fall, fat, wad—me, met—pine, pin—no, move—

3 4 5 1 2 3 32 33
nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull—oil, pound—thin, THIS.

4	5	4	4	22
cost	wad	chaff	dock	rule
oft	wan	brass	mock	true
loft	was	class	clock	2
soft	squat	glass	shop	dove
cross	swab	grass	22	love
dross	swan	last	doom	shove
moss	swap	chance	room	glove
loss	wand	dance	boom	twirl
knock	wash	prance	loom	dunce
drop	wasp	lance	hoop	withe
crop	what	glance	boot	doth
bask	squall	trance	spool	smith
cask	squash	lodge	droop	thrust
ask	quart	bodge	scoop	thrum
mask	swart	podge	troop	thread
task	swamp	fosse	loop	stealth
asp	swash	bond	woo	filth
clasp	watch	fond	proof	frith
hasp	yacht	strong	woof	plinth
rasp	4	wrong	loose	spilth
gasp	branch	botch	goose	path
grasp	blanch	scotch	moose	hearth
cast	craft	mosque	spoon	thing
past	shaft	blot	roost	think
last	waft	grant	root	thin
vast	raft	slant	roof	through
blast	haft	ant	loof	earth
fast	staff	gone	soon	dearth
mast	draught	knob	hoop	birth

as darkness; they know not at what they stumble: and the end thereof are the ways of death. But the path of the just is as the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day.

If thou art poor, repine not, but be honest, contented, and diligent. Put thy trust in the Lord, and he will bless thee: and remember, that the hand of the diligent maketh rich.

If thou art rich, glory not in thy riches, for riches make to themselves wings, and fly away: but be thou kind to the poor and needy: lend, hoping nothing again; for he that hath pity upon the poor, lendeth to the Lord; and that which is given him, will he repay again.

My son, attend to my words; incline thine ear to my sayings: let them not depart from thee, but keep them in the midst of thine heart: for they are thy life, and thy health.

Keep thy heart with all diligence, for out of it are the issues of life.

MORAL INSTRUCTION.

Thy body shall return to the dust from whence it came, but thy soul to God who gave it: and, if thou art good, thou shalt be happy evermore.

Who is he that cometh to save from sin and from eternal death?

He descendeth on a fiery cloud: the sound of a trumpet goeth before him: thousands of angels are on his right hand.

It is Jesus, the Son of God, the Saviour of men, the Friend of the good.

He cometh in the glory of his Father. He hath received power from on high.

Mourn not, therefore, child of immortality: for the spoiler, the cruel spoiler, that laid waste the works of God, is subdued: Jesus hath conquered death: child of immortality, mourn no longer.

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 1 2
fate, far, fall, fat, wad—me, met—pine, pin—no, move—

3 4 5 1 2 3 32 33
nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull—oil, pound—thin, THis.

2	32	3	1	1
thick	boil	thaw	sheath	squeal
thrift	oil	thwart	heath	THine
thumb	spoil	warmth	both	THy
thump	soil	swath	oath	bathe
length	broil	thrall	forth	lathe
strength	toil	thought	fourth	swathe
breath	33	thorn	sloth	clothe
death	vouch	north	throat	loathe
health	slouch	4	theme	meathe
wealth	pouch	thrash	thigh	THose
threat	gouge	cloth	thief	tithe
sixth	lounge	moth	faith	THese
third	pour	broth	blowth	THough
thirst	gown	troth	growth	hithe
worth	town	froth	quoth	lithe
month	house	thank	ruth	sithe
fifth	louse	wrath	thane	blithe
pith	mouse	throb	threw	writhe
theft	douse	throng	thrice	scythe
thill	cow	thong	thrive	breathe
thrill	how	thwack	throne	wreath
thrush	bow	thatch	throe	THe
tilth	mow	hath	throve	THey
bath	sow	rath	wreath	THere
lath	vow	wroth	loath	THeir
width	thowl	1	ninth	2
breadth	south	throw	graze	THem
girth	mouth	truth	strange	THence
mirth	gowns	youth	change	girth

HEAVEN.

The rose is sweet, but it is surrounded with thorns: the lily of the valley is fragrant, but it springeth up among brambles.

The spring is pleasant, but it is soon past: the summer is bright, but the winter destroyeth the beauty thereof.

The rainbow is very glorious, but it is soon vanished away: life is good, but it is quickly swallowed up in death.

There is a place of rest for the righteous. In that land, there is an eternal spring, and light without any cloud.

The tree of life groweth in the midst thereof: rivers of pleasure are there, and flowers that never fade.

Myriads of happy spirits are there, and surround the throne of God with a perpetual hymn.

The angels, with their golden harps, sing praises continually, and the cherubim fly on the wings of love.

This country is Heaven: it is the country of those who are good: and nothing that is wicked must inhabit there.

The toad must not spit his venom among turtle doves: nor the poisonous henbane grow among sweet flowers.

Neither must any one that doeth ill, enter that good land.

This earth is pleasant, for it is God's earth, and it is filled with many delightful things.

But that country is far better: there, we shall not grieve any more, nor be sick any more, nor do wrong any more: there, the cold of winter shall not wither us, nor the heats of summer scorch us.

In that country, there are no wars nor quarrels, but all love one another with dear love.

When our parents die, and are laid in the cold ground, we see them here no more; but there, we shall

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 1 2
fate, far, fall, fat, wad—me, met—pine, in—no, move—

3 4 5 1 2 3 32 33
nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull—oil, pound—thin, THIS.

2	22	22	2	2
THIS	coot	fool	earn	sperm
THEN	hoot	tool	yearn	dirt
THUS	soot	stool	learn	shirt
WITH	moot	pool	stern	flirt
22	food	cloom	kern	wort
SOOTH	rood	pruce	quern	girt
BOOTH	brood	ooze	search	spirt
SMOOTH	mood	wound	perch	squirt
33	move	coo	swerve	kirk
THOU	prove	two	wert	work
MOUTH	groove	do	son	bird
4	noose	shoe	rhomb	word
THAN	choose	loo	once*	first
THAT	lose	hoof	monk	worst
22	shoot	blood	run	worse
bloom	book	flood	ton	tongue
groom	cook	tooth	won	birch
soon	hook	2	done	sponge
tomb	look	tierce	one†	sir
broom	took	herse	come	her
coom	nook	terse	some	stir
boon	crook	verge	bomb	worm
moon	flook	earl	serge	world
noon	rook	pearl	dirge	front
loon	shook	skirt	virge	rant
swoon	croup	verse	vert	wont
bouse	moor	fir	term	5
poor	boor	myrrh	firm	foot
tour	cool	fern	germe	wood

* Pronounced wunce. † Pronounced wun.

embrace them again, and live with them, and be separated no more.

There, we shall meet all good men, whom we read of in holy books.

There, we shall see Abraham, the called of God, the father of the faithful; and Moses, after his long wanderings in the Arabian deserts.

And Elijah the prophet of God, and Daniel who escaped the lion's den; and there, the son of Jesse, the shepherd king, the singer of Israel.

They loved God on earth; but in that country they will praise him better and love him more.

There, we shall see Jesus, who is gone before us to that happy place: and there, we shall behold the glory of the most high God.

We cannot see him here, but we must love him here: we must be now on earth, but we will often think of heaven.

That happy land will be our home, if we live in the love and fear of the great God who made us, and live to do all the good we can.

We are to be here but for a little while, and there forever, even for ages, of eternal years.

THE SILLY LAMB.

Charles, you must not go out into the fields by yourself, nor without leave. You are a very little boy: and if you were to venture out by yourself, you would be lost: then you would cry, and night would come, and it would be so dark that you could not find your way home, and you would have no bed: you would have to lie down on the cold wet grass, and perhaps you would die, and that would be a sad story to tell.

I will tell you a story about a little lamb. There was once a shepherd, who had a great many sheep and lambs. He took a great deal of care of them, and gave them fresh grass to eat, and clear water to

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 1 2
fate, far, fall, fat, wad—me, met—pine, pin—no, move—

3 4 5 1 2 3 32 33
nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull—oil, pound—thin, this.

5	1	33	33	4
wool	tete	plough	ground	badge
stood	feint	brow	wound	fadge
good	veil	spouse	foul	dram
hood	32	browse	now	flat
could	foil	bough	bout	gnat
would	boil	slough	drought	cash
should	coil	out	our	clash
wolf	join	stout	sour	gnash
want	coin	oust	brown	strap
1	loin	trout	crown	wrap
fierce	groin	gout	down	shall
pierce	boy	pout	drown	lost
heir	joy	rout	frown	tost
trey	toy	shout	clown	off
sley	coy	spout	bounce	cough
grey	cloy	scout	ounce	trough
weigh	point	doubt	scowl	clomb
eigh	joint	cloud	cowl	3
neigh	voice	drowse	growl	law
reign	buoy	crowd	owl	shaw
vein	choice	loud	howl	taw
feign	moist	proud	fowl	maw
deign	hoist	shroud	flounce	raw
skein	joist	bound	couch	paw
rein	noise	hound	4	saw
eight	quoit	pound	lapse	awe
freight	coif	round	jamb	for
weight	quoif	sound	lamb	nor
straight	oil	mound	valve	taught

drink, and drove them every day into a fine large green pasture.

If they were sick, he was very good to them: and when they climbed up a steep hill, and the little lambs were tired, he used to carry them in his arms: and when they were all eating their suppers in the field, he used to sit upon a stone under the tree, and play them a tune on his flute, and sing to them: and so they were the happiest sheep and lambs in the world.

But every night, when it grew dark and cold, the shepherd called all his flock, sheep and lambs together, into the sheep-fold or yard, and penned them up: and there they lay as snug, and warm, and comfortable, as could be: and nothing could get in and hurt them: and the dogs lay round on the outside to guard them, and to bark, if any body came near: and in the morning, the shepherd unpenned the fold, and let them all out again.

Now they were all very happy, as I said before, and loved the shepherd dearly, that was so good to them: all except one foolish little lamb. This little lamb did not like to be shut up every night in the fold. She thought, as many foolish children think, that she was big enough to take care of herself. So she came to her mother, who was a wise old sheep, and said to her, "I wonder why we are shut up so, every night? The dogs are not shut up; and why should we be shut up? I think it very hard, and I will get away if I can, I am resolved; for I like to run about where I please; and I think it is very pleasant in the woods by moonlight."

Then the old sheep said to her, "You are a very silly creature, you little lamb: you had better stay in the fold. The shepherd is so good to us, that we should always do as he bids us: and if you wander about by yourself, I dare say you will come to some harm."—"I dare say not," said the little lamb. So when the evening came, and the shepherd called them all to come

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 1 2
fāte, fār, fall, fat, wad—mē, met—pīne, pin—nō, move—

3 4 5 1 2 3 32 33
nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull—oil, pound—thin, THIS.

3	3	3	1	2
ca*ugh*t	scorch	sta*l*k	doze	phlegm
bro*ugh*t	gorge	ca*l*k	stone	wink
so*ugh*t	all	da*w*b	home	skill
o*ugh*t	tall	ba*w*d	bolt	spill
*w*ro*ugh*t	squall	warp	colt	chill
fo*ugh*t	ya*w*l	wasp	2	ditch
gro*a*t	a*w*l	sa*u*ce	lim*b*	pitch
fra*ugh*t	ha*u*l	1	ga*u*nt	witch
na*ugh*t	stall	host	dense	twitch
form	small	*gh*ost	hence	nich*e*
storm	cra*w*l	bo*a*st	pence	hing*e*
swarm	bra*w*l	pla*i*d	fence	sing*e*
warm	ba*w*l	mo*w*n	ch*e*ck	dost
war	ca*u*l	so*w*n	speck	curl
sa*w*n	dra*w*l	mo*a*n	*w*reck	hurl
bra*w*n	wart	mo*u*rn	me*a*nt	churl
spa*w*n	sort	forc*e*	sens*e*	drum
ya*w*n	short	c*ou*rse	tens*e*	dum*b*
*l*aud	quart	slew	bench	crum*b*
fra*u*d	snort	blue	clinch	num*b*
br*oa*d	bald	su*i*t	stench	plum*b*
cord	scald	mew*l*	quench	much
lord	fork	lur*e*	delv*e*	such
ward	cork	jolt	g*u*ess	touch
g*au*z*e*	ha*w*k	bolt	bre*a*st	crutch
c*au*s*e*	ba*l*k	dolt	g*u*est	burst
p*au*s*e*	wa*l*k	mo*u*lt	sw*ea*t	stuff
cla*u*s*e*	ta*l*k	prey	de*b*t	snuff
to*rch*	ch*a*lk	bay	st*e*m	rough

into the fold, she would not come, but crept slily under the fence and hid herself: and when the rest of the lambs were all in the fold, she came out, and jumped, and frisked, and danced about: and she got out of the field, and got into a great thick wood, full of trees: and a very fierce hungry wolf came rushing out of a cave, and howled very loud. Then the silly lamb wished she had been shut up in the fold: but the fold was a great way off. So the wolf saw her, and seized her, and carried her to a dismal dark den, all covered with bones and blood: and there the wolf had two cubs, and the wolf said to them, "Here I have brought you a young fat lamb." And so the cubs took the lamb, and growled over her a little while, and then tore her to pieces and ate her up.

Little children should always mind what their parents say to them, and remember that those who are older, know better than they do, what is good for them. Children who do what their parents forbid them, or what they tell them they had better not do, very often get hurt by having their own way.

Little Lambkin, silly ranger,
Keep your pasture safe and sure:
Rambling only leads to danger,
Such as you can ne'er endure.

Friendly is the hand extended,
Hazarding his life for thine:
Straying souls are thus befriended,
By the Shepherd's grace divine.

THE IDLE BOY.

THERE was a little boy: he was not a big boy: for if he had been a big boy, I suppose he would have been wiser; but this was a little boy, not higher than the table, and his papa and mamma sent him to school. It was a very pleasant morning; the sun shone, and the birds sung on the trees.

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 1 2
fate, far, fall, fat, wad—me, met—pine, pin—no, move—

3 4 5 1 2 3 32 33
nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull—oil, pound—thin, this.

2	2	2	2	1
cringe	wretch	curse	live	grow
fringe	spend	purse	sieve	snow
twinge	friend	edge	ridge	stow
glimpse	blend	hedge	none	sheep
since	bled	wedge	tough	fleece
rinse	dead	sledge	plump	peace
wince	stead	ledge	stump	cease
tint	read	sedge	trump	lease
brick	tread	pledge	lurch	geese
stick	bread	dredge	church	niece
kick	dread	fledge	young	piece
wick	spread	bridge	gulf	grease
pink	shred	bilge	nymph	crease
cinque	head	helve	hymn	meet
prism	heard	skin	judge	bleat
schism	cleanse	guilt	grudge	cheat
chip	realm	built	balm	soul
skip	deck	quilt	calm	scroll
ship	neck	build	1	coal
strip	peck	drift	treat	shoal
scrip	drudge	shift	meat	bowl
spin	trudge	twist	seat	knoll
chin	shrub	wrist	feat	stroll
twin	scrub	risk	beat	troll
wench	bulge	shrill	neat	brogue
wrench	gurge	quick	feet	rogue
drench	surge	spit	peat	vogue
fetch	purge	knit	slow	most
sketch	plunge	twit	know	post

Now this little boy did not much love his book; f
he was but a silly little boy, as I told you; and he h
a great mind to play, instead of going to scho
And he saw a bee flying about, first upon one flow
and then upon another; so he said, Pretty bee! w
you come and play with me? But the bee said, No
must not be idle; I must go and gather honey.

Then the little boy met a dog, and he said, Do
will you play with me? But the dog said, No, I mu
not be idle; I am going to catch a hare for my maste
dinner; I must make haste and catch it.

Then the little boy went by a hay rick, and he sa
a bird pulling some hay out of the hay rick; and
said, Bird! will you come and play with me? B
the bird said, No, I must not be idle; I must get so
hay to build my nest with, and some moss, and so
wool. So the bird flew away.

Then the little boy saw a horse, and he said, Hors
will you play with me? But the horse said, No
must not be idle; I must go and plough, or else the
will be no corn to make bread of. Then the little b
thought with himself, What, is nobody idle? then lit
boys must not be idle neither. So he made haste, a
went to school, and learned his lesson very well, a
the master said he was a very good boy.

THE POPPY.

High on a bright and sunny bed,
A scarlet poppy grew;
And up it rais'd its gaudy head,
And held it out to view.

Yet no attention did it win,
By all these efforts made,
And less offensive had it been,
In some retired shade.

For though within its scarlet breast
No sweet perfume was found,

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 1 2
fate, far, fall, fat, wad—me, met—pine, pin—no, move—

3 4 5 1 2 3 32 33
nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull—oil, pound—thin, THis.

LESSON VIII.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first.

1	1	1	1
Cri-er	fo-cus	ju-ry	pa-gan
cru-el	fru-gal	ju-lap	pa-per
di-al	fu-el	la-dy	pa-pist
di-et	glo-ry	la-zy	pi-lot
du-ty	gi-ant	le-gal	pli-ant
dy-er	gra-vy	li-ar	po-et
dra-per	gru-el	li-on	pre-cept
fa-tal	ho-ly	ma-ker	pru-dent
qui-et	spi-der	va-grant	pa-tron
fla-grant	sto-ry	hu-man	mo-dish
flu-ent	stu-dent	i-cy	mo-ment
sa-cred	stu-pid	i-dol	ne-gro
se-cret	ta-per	i-vy	o-ver
sha-dy	tra-der	2	4
si-lent	ti-dings	ru-by	ab-bot
so-ber	to-ry	ru-in	ac-tor
ra-ker	to-tal	ru-ler	ad-der
re-al	tri-al	ru-ral	ad-vent
ri-der	tru-ant	em-bers	al-um
ri-ot	tu-mult	em-blem	mam-mon
va-ry	tu-tor	en-ter	man-na
vi-per	va-cant	mem-ber	man-ner
vi-tal	ba-ker	mer-ry	chap-man
vo-cal	bri-er	mil-ler	chap-ter
wa-fer	ci-der	mit-ten	chat-ter
wa-ges	cra-zy	mur-der	gam-mon
wa-ger	fe-ver	mud-dy	gan-der

It seem'd to think itself the best
Of all the flowers round.

From this, may I a hint obtain,
And take great care indeed,
Lest I should grow as pert and vain,
As is this gaudy weed.

A WALK IN THE GARDEN.

ELIZABETH, come, my child, will you take a walk with me in the garden, to see how the flowers grow? With all my heart, pa. I always admire to walk with you, for you show me a great many new things, and give me good advice, and ma says that I ought to love you as well as I do her.—O pa! what beautiful flowers are these? Tulips, a new flower that George the gardener planted this spring for you. Good old man, I am very much obliged to him; I admire his taste for selecting flowers; how beautifully they adorn the borders of the alleys.—When will the sweet pinks blow, pa? In a few days; see there is one almost ready to blow now. O! so there is, let me pick it off and show it to ma. No, my dear, I would let it be a few days, then you can pick a large posy for your ma; she will be delighted with them; and by that time the roses will perfume the air with their fragrant odours, and you can gather a variety of flowers and give to your class-mates at school, and this perhaps will make them love you. O pa! they all love me now, for I never do any thing to make them dislike me. I am very glad to hear that, my child; I hope you will never do any thing that is naughty, but gain all the friends you can. O pa! how warm the sun shines, let us walk to the summer house. Observe the honey-suckle, my child, see how it winds about the column of the house, and creeps along the margin of the window: now it is in full bloom; how it will perfume the air with its sweet odours, when the silent dew begins to fall, or after a

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 1 2
fate, far, fall, fat, wad—me, met—pine, pin—no, move—.

3 4 5 1 2 3 32 33
nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull—oil, pound—thin, THIS.

LESSON IX.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first.

5	1	3	2
Wam-ble	bale-ful	*p*sal-ter	pris-tine
wal-lop	bane-ful	pud-ding	pris-on
wad-ding	care-ful	pul-ley	pub-lick
wash-er	cheer-ful	push-ing	pun-cheon
wasp-ish	dole-ful	sa*u*-cer	pur-pose
watch-er	fa*i*th-ful	sa*u*-cy	quick-en
watch-ing	fe*a*r-ful	sa*w*-yer	quin-sy
watch-word	fri*gh*t-ful	cuc-koo	re*a*-dy
wan-ness	cli-mate	da*ugh*-ter	mus-lin
quar-ter	cu-rate	dra*w*-er	mus-tard
squab-ble	fe-male	dwarf-ish	nec-tar
quar-ry	do-tage	fa*l*-con	ner-vous
squan-der	hind-most	fall-ing	nes-*tle*
33	le-vite	fa*u*-cet	nig-gard
ground-less	por-trait	false-ly	noth-ing
low-er	va-cate	short-ness	nour-ish
loung-er	gu*i*le-ful	sort-ment	sex-tile
loud-ly	grace-ful	squad-ron	shelv-ing
moun-ta*i*n	grate-ful	ta*l*k-er	shep-*h*erd
out-let	pe*a*ce-ful	ta*w*-dry	sher-iff
pound-er	pla*y*-ful	ta*w*-ny	ship-ping
prow-ess	sloth-ful	thral-dom	ship-*w*reck
show-er	waste-ful	tor-*t*oise	shov-el
sound-ing	yo*u*th-ful	fal-ter	shriv-el
trow-sers	3	fal-chion	stuff-ing
flow-er	a*u*s-tral	fa*u*l-ty	stur-geon
foul-ness	ord-nance	for-feit	strict-ness

gentle shower. Such are the charms of innocence, such is the beauty of youth, when decked with modesty and a sweet temper, with a mind improved by education, and enobled by virtue and piety.—Come, Elizabeth, let me hear you repeat some verses.

THE VIOLET.

Down in a green and shady bed,
A modest violet grew:
Its stalk was bent, it hung its head,
As if to hide from view.

And yet it was a lovely flower,
Its colours bright and fair,
It might have grac'd a rosy bower,
Instead of hiding there.

Yet, there it was, content to bloom,
In modest tints array'd;
And there it spread its sweet perfume,
Within the silent shade.

Then let me to the valley go,
This pretty flow'r to see;
That I may also learn to grow,
In sweet humility.

CHRIST'S LOVE TO CHILDREN.

And they brought young children to Jesus, that he should touch them; and his disciples rebuked those who brought them.

But when Jesus saw it, he was much displeased, and said unto them, Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of God. Verily I say unto you, whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child, he shall not enter therein. And he took them up in his arms, and blessed them.

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 1 2
fate, far, fall, fat, wad—me, met—pine, pin—no, move—

3 4 5 1 2 3 32 33
nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull—oil, pound—thin, THIS.

LESSON X.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first.

5	2	32	2
Foot-ing	rus-tick	poi-son	pitch-y
foot-step	rus-tle	point-ed	pith-less
good-ly	sarce-net	toi-let	pig-ment
3	saun-ter	toil-some	pit-cher
naugh-ty	scep-tre	clois-ter	pre-cious
or-chard	scep-tick	foi-ble	pres-ence
or-gies	scis-sors	join-ed	pric-kle
nau-seous	scrive-ner	join-er	prin-cess
pal-try	spec-kle	joint-er	move-ment
pal-sy	spend-thrift	joy-ous	mus-cle
pau-per	splen-dour	loi-ter	mis-sion
plau-dit	snuff-ers	moist-en	miz-zen
al-so	sniv-el	noi-sy	mon-day
al-ways	smug-gler	oil-y	mon-ey
cor-sair	some-thing	oint-ment	month-ly
fort-night	med-ley	oys-ter	sculp-tor
full-age	men-tion	4	seam-stress
horn-pipe	mid-dling	prol-ogue	sec-ond
qua-drate	mim-ick	knap-sack	sec-tion
ward-robe	min-um	sab-bath	sense-less
bal-sam	mir-ror	sol-ace	ser-vile
call-ing	mis-chief	stan-za	ses-sion
cau-cus	mis-sile	scan-dal	seven-night
caus-tick	par-tridge	stand-ard	spir-it
cau-tion	ped-ler	stag-nant	spon-gy
cau-tious	pen-guin	bash-ful	spring-y
cor-nice	pen-sion	con-sort	stea-dy

USEFUL LESSONS.

CHARLES, what is a year? It is the time that the earth takes up in travelling round the sun.—Does the earth really travel round the sun? Yes, once in three hundred and sixty-five days, which make a year.—How many months are there in a year? Twelve.—What are they called? The first month in the year is called January, the second February, the third March, the fourth April, the fifth May, the sixth June, the seventh July, the eighth August, the ninth September, the tenth October, the eleventh November, the twelfth December.—How many weeks are there in a year? Fifty-two.—How many days in a week? Seven.—What are they called? The first day of the week is called Sunday, the second Monday, the third Tuesday, the fourth Wednesday, the fifth Thursday, the sixth Friday, the seventh Saturday. Sunday is a day of rest, being devoted to religious duties.—How many hours are there in a day? Twenty-four.—How many minutes in an hour? Sixty, and sixty seconds in a minute.—What makes day and night? The sun makes the day, and the absence of the sun makes the night.—How do you account for the absence of the sun? The earth, on which we live, is called a globe, which means a sphere, or a round body; and this globe not only travels round the sun once a year, but it also rolls round on its own axis, from west to east, once in twenty-four hours: by this motion, the inhabitants on the upper surface are carried to the opposite side, which causes the absence of the sun: for instance, place a fly on an apple, and hold it so that the sun will shine directly on the fly, and it will then be day to the fly; but if you turn it half round, it will obscure the light of the sun, and it will therefore be night to the fly.

Charles, is there any other division of the year, except into months? Yes, it is also divided into four seasons, Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter.

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1' 2 1' 2
fate, far, fall, fat, wad—me, met—pine, pin—no, move—

3 4 5 1 2 3 32 33
nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull—oil, pound—thin, this.

Lesson XI.

Words of two syllables, accented on the second.

1	1	1	1
Con-sume	be-hold	a-maze	a-dore
con-trol	com-ply	as-pire	a-bide
cre-ate	com-pute	a-tone	a-base
a-like	at-tire	com-plete	de-cide
al-lude	be-fore	con-fine	de-clare
a-lone	be-have	con-jure	de-duce
de-fy	en-force	in-flame	pro-mote
de-fine	en-gage	in-trude	re-bate
de-grade	en-rage	en-sure	re-buke
de-note	en-rol	in-vite	re-cite
de-pute	en-sue	mis-name	re-cline
de-rive	en-tice	mis-place	re-duce
dis-like	en-tire	mis-rule	re-late
dis-place	e-vade	mis-take	re-ly
dis-robe	for-sworn	mo-rose	re-mind
2	2	2	4
in-flict	col-lect	ad-dict	fi-nance
in-stil	com-pel	ad-dress	gal-lant
in-struct	con-duct	ad-mit	en-camp
in-vest	con-tend	a-mend	un-man
mis-give	con-tent	a-midst	se-dan
mis-print	cor-rect	de-duct	en-chant
mis-trust	cor-rupt	de-fect	trans-plant
mo-lest	im-press	de-fend	tre-pan
neg-lect	im-print	de-press	un-apt
ob-struct	in-cur	en-rich	re-cant
oc-cur	in-dent	e-vent	re-lax

SPRING.

The rage of Winter's nearly gone,
And smiling Spring begins to dawn,
The snow reluctant yields;
Small signs of verdure now appear,
To grace the opening of the year,
And clothe the naked fields.

Spring is so called, from the first shooting of ants: when they put forth leaves and blossoms, ure is decked with bloom, and perfumed with nt odours. The spring months are called March, and May.

SUMMER.

Behold in yonder verdant meads,
The blooming lilies rear their heads,
And hail the Summer's morn:
The bleating flocks, and lowing herds,
The reptiles, and the tim'rous birds,
Are sporting on the lawn.

the warm season of the year advances, the fields overed with grass; the trees clothed with leaves, aded with fruit: the birds, too, in the groves, e their sweet notes, join in choir, and fill the ith sweet melodies. The summer months are June, July, and August.

AUTUMN.

When plenty crowns the rolling year,
All anxious care, and every fear,
Is banish'd from the mind:
The humble swain with joy receives
What nature's God so freely gives,
Who still is good and kind.

w the fruits of the earth are gathered: the ver- of the plants decay: the leaves of the forest turn r yellow, and fall from the trees: and the face ure is stripped of her verdant robes. This d remind us of the close of life, or old age, when

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 1 2
fate, far, fall, fat, wsd—me, met—pine, pin—no, move—

3 4 5 1 2 3 32 33
nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull—oil, pound—thin, THIS.

LESSON XII.

Words of two syllables, accented on the second.

1	1	1	2
Re-main	do-main	be-lief	re-buff
re-new	e-squire	be-lieve	re-build
re-pair	e-strange	be-low	re-cess
re-peal	e-steem	be-moan	re-hearse
re-peat	be-tween	be-dew	ca-noe
re-prieve	be-nign	be-guile	ca-ress
re-proach	de-light	con-crete	ca-tarrh
re-side	de-mean	con-dign	con-cert
re-ceive	de-mise	con-fuse	con-demn
re-claim	de-mure	con-geal	con-dense
re-course	de-pose	con-sign	con-struct
re-frain	de-plore	con-strain	con-temn
re-fuse	de-scribe	con-straint	a-drift
re-lease	de-sign	con-tain	af-front
re-lief	de-scry	2	al-lege
re-lieve	de-sire	re-pulse	a-midst
pre-scribe	de-spair	re-sent	a-mong
pre-sume	de-spise	re-serve	a-mour
pre-vail	de-tail	re-sult	ab-terse
pro-ceed	de-tain	re-print	ap-prove
pro-claim	de-throne	re-trench	as-cend
pro-rogue	de-vise	re-venge	as-sess
pro-scribe	be-tray	re-verse	as-perse
re-ceipt	be-reave	ro-tund	at-tempt
fore-bode	be-seech	su-perb	a-verse
fore-go	be-siege	u-surp	bal-loon
fore-see	be-stow	a-bet	bam-boo

our now healthy and vigorous limbs shall begin to decay, strength depart from our hands, and agility from our feet. The autumnal or fall months are called September, October, and November.

WINTER.

Behold, how cheerless, dismal, sad,
In Winter's snowy vestments clad,
Are all the hills and dales;
Yet social comforts never cease,
Where dwells that lovely virtue, Peace,
And harmony prevails.

Now, away the boys and girls to school do hie, and croud around the village school-master: each with emulation glowing, anxious the others to excel in all the useful exercises of school. While their hardy sires, wrapped in wool or fur, prepare to meet the chilling blast, and for their lovely offspring toil. The winter months are called December, January, and February.

CAUTION AGAINST ARDENT SPIRITS.

IRONICAL.

SCHOLARS are admonished to be on their guard against two suspicious persons, named *Brandy* and *Whiskey*, who are now prowling about the country, maltreating and destroying a great number of people. It is said that they mean to make the United States their permanent residence. They have been pointed out to us in company with a third ruffian, who calls himself *Rum.—Whiskey* is a foreigner: he has lived several years in Scotland, and is well known in Ireland, where he passed himself off under the assumed names of Farintosh & Potyean: since his emigration to this country, he resided a long time at Monongahela: he is now a regularly naturalized citizen, and may be met with at all hours of the day or night in the hotels and streets of the metropolis.

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 1 2
fate, far, fall, fat, wad—me, met—pine, pin—no, move,

3 4 5 1 2 3 32 33
nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull—oil, pound—thin, this.

Lesson XIII.

Words of two syllables, accented on the second.

3	2	1	2
Ab-hor	con-verge	re-sign	be-calm
a-broad	con-tempt	re-source	be-come
ap-pal	con-vulse	re-strain	be-half
ap-plaud	gal-loon	re-straint	be-head
ap-plause	gam-boge	re-sume	be-quest
as-sault	ga-zette	re-tail	be-witch
a-vaunt	hal-loo	re-tain	co-erce
4	lam-poon	re-treat	de-flect
ab-solve	a-bove	jo-cose	de-scend
ab-scond	a-breast	o-blige	de-scent
at-tract	a-bridge	o-paque	de-sert
a-ghast	ab-rupt	pe-ruse	de-serve
ad-vance	a-byss	por-tray	de-terge
a-cross	ad-journ	post-pone	e-clipse
con-front	a-do	pre-cise	e-merge
cra-vat	a-fresh	pre-mise	fare-well
con-trast	3	de-ceit	e-vict
con-tract	be-cause	de-clare	gro-tesque
trans-plant	be-sought	de-crease	lu-nette
trans-act	be-fall	de-cree	my-self
har-angue	de-bauch	de-cry	pla-toon
ja-pan	de-fault	de-feat	pre-sent
be-gan	de-form	de-fray	pre-serve
be-long	de-fraud	de-lay	pro-pense
be-troth	e-clat	be-wail	mam-ma
be-yond	fore-stall	be-hea	mon-soon
de-tach	re-call	co-here	ob-serve

Whiskey is a mean looking, yellow-faced fellow, who nerally mixes himself up with persons of very pposite characters: we have seen him arm-and-arm ith Messrs. *Sugar* and *Lemon*: when so supported, e always gets into hot water, and is very quarrelsome: ll three of them go into the streets, *punching* every ody they meet, staggering some, and knocking down thers. No better evidence can be given of the efcts of "evil communication," than this; for *Sugar* nd *Lemon*, when out of *Whiskey's* influence, are very espectable and harmless people. *Sugar* is particularly sweet-tempered; but when *Whiskey* gets hold of im, all his sweetness melts away. The habits of *Whiskey* are all low; and though some of them keep p a secret intercourse with him, yet he is not publicly ecognized by the members of "Good Society."—Monsieur *Brandy*, on the other hand, is more genteel, nd may occasionally be encountered at tables of perons of condition. He sat opposite to us yesterday, nd behaved very becomingly, probably because the ompany took scarcely any notice of him. His complexion is ruddy and high coloured, and his general anner spirited and agreeable. In matters of taste, e is remarkable for smartness and piquancy. *Brandy* a Frenchman by birth, and belongs to the ancient mily of *De Cognac*. It is to be lamented, that a rson with such gentlemanly capacities should ever ingle with people of such bad odour as *Whiskey* and *um*. This *Rum* is a decided ruffian. His very looks ndemn him. His face is of a dark sallow hue; d from the unpleasant effluvia which proceeds from n, we suspect he is sadly unclean in his habits, and s an antipathy to water; and yet he is a monstrous xcomb, and is always admiring his own appearance a glass. Fortunately, he seldom intrudes into the mpany of the virtuous and good. He delights to ter about pot-houses and ship-yards, and to blow it with daily labourers and sailors. It is shrewdly

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 1 24
fate, far, fall, fat, wad—me, met—pine, pin—no, move,

3 4 5 1 2 3 32 33
nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull—oil, pound—thin, THIS.

LESSON XIV.

Words of three syllables, accented on the first.

5	2	4
Wan-ton	det-ri-ment	cab-i-net
wan-ton-ly	dif-fi-dent	can-is-ter
wan-ton-ness	dif-fer-ent	can-ni-bal
wan-der	dif-fi-cult	can-o-py
wan-der-er	cru-ci-fix	an-nu-al
wan-der-ing	cru-el-ty	ac-ci-dent
1	em-bry-o	al-i-ment
de-cen-cy	em-e-rald	ad-a mant
di-a-dem	em-per-or	ab-di-cate
di-a-lect	en-e-my	al-li-gate
dra-per-y	but-ter-y	ad-mi-ral
droll-e-ry	ben-e-fit	al-co-ran
du-ti-ful	big-a-my	an-i-mal
flu-en-cy	big-ot-ry	am-i-ty
po-et-ry	but-ter-fly	am-nes-ty
pri-ma-cy	cin-na-mon	ar-ro-gant
pri-ma-ry	cit-i-zen	bar-ris-ter
pu-ri-ty	ped-an-try	cap-i-tal
re-gen-cy	ped-i-gree	chas-ti-ty
ru-di-ment	pen-al-ty	clas-i-fy
se-cre-cy	pen-u-ry	clas-si cal
scru-ti-ny	pes-ti-lent	fac-ul-ty
si-mo-ny	pil-lor-y	fac-tor-y
i-ro-ny	med-i-cal	fam-i-ly
i-vor-y	mel-o-dy	gal-lant
la-zi-ness	mem-or-y	gal-lan-try
li-bra-ry	mes-sen-ger	gal-ler-y

njectured, that he is fond of drink, for he may be nerally met with about "grog time." *Rum* is manistly of West-India origin. The principal seat of e family is on the plantation of Jamaica, although me of the illegitimate branches have resided for veral years in New-England, where their influence most unfavourable to the proverbial "steady habs" of the country. The individual who is now in the etropolis, is from the West-Indies. He is called, by ose who know him, "*Old Jamaica*," to distinguish im from his New-England kinsman.—From these descriptions, scholars may be able to discover and avoid ese spurious characters. All connexion with them disreputable; and a great injury to health, purse, and me, must attend the slightest intimacy.

THE YELLOW VIOLET.

When beechen buds begin to swell,
And woods the blue-birds' warble know;
The Yellow Violet's modest bell
Peeps from the last year's leaves below.

Ere russet fields their green resume,
Sweet flow'r! I love, in forest bare,
To meet thee, when thy faint perfume
Alone is in the virgin air.

Of all her train, the hands of Spring
First plant thee in the watery mould;
And I have seen thee blossoming
Beside the snow-bank's edges cold.

Thy parent Sun, who bade thee view
Pale skies, and chilling moisture sip,
Has bath'd thee in his own bright hue,
And streak'd with jet thy glowing lip.

Yet, slight thy form, and low thy seat,
And earthward bent thy gentle eye,

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 1 2
fate, far, fall, fat, wad—me, met—pine, pin—no, move—

3 4 5 1 2 3 32 33
nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull—oil, pound—thin, THis.

LESSON XV.

Words of three syllables, accented on the second

1	1	3
De-ni-al	ab-do-men	a-bor-tive
ho-ri-zon	a-bu-sive	ab-sor-bent
i-de-a	a-cu-men	ac-cord-ing
je-ho-vah	ad-he-rent	4
o-me-ga	ad-ja-cent	as-ton-ish
pri-me-val	a-gree-ment	ap-par-el
pro-po-sal	al-lure-ment	a-quat-ick
pe-ru-sal	a-maze-ment	as-sas-sin
re-ci-tal	ap-pa-rent	al-lot-ment
re-qui-tal	bal-co-ny	at-lan-tick
re-vi-val	ca-na-ry	at-tach-ment
tri-bu-nal	com-pla-cent	at-tract-ive
re-new-al	com-po-nent	at-tract-or
re-fu-sal	con-do-lence	dog-mat-ick
re-li-ance	con-du-cive	dra-mat-ick
re-pri-sal	con-fine-ment	fa-nat-ick

2	2	2
ap-pen-dix	a-sun-der	con-sid-er
a-part-ment	at-ten-tive	con-sist-ent
ap-pren-tice	ca-thar-tick	con-tent-men
as-sem-ble	clan-des-tine	con-tin-gent
as-sem-bly	com-mand-ment	con-ver-sive
as-sess-ment	con-cur-rent	con-vul-sive
as-sess-or	con-duct-or	cor-rect-ive
as-trin-gent	con-junc-tive	cor-rect-ness
a-bun-dant	at-ten-dant	a-but-ment
ac-cept-ance	fra-ter-nal	ad-just-ment

Unapt the passing view to meet,
When loftier flow'rs are flaunting nigh.

Oft, in the sunless April day,
Thy earthly smile has staid my walk;
But midst the gorgous blooms of May,
I pass'd thee on thy humble stalk.

So they who climb to wealth, forget
The friends in darker fortunes try'd;
I copied them—but I regret
That I should ape the ways of pride.

And when again the genial hour
Awakes the painted tribes of light,
I'll not o'erlook the modest flower
That made the woods of April bright.

ABUSE OF ANIMALS *REPROVED.*

THE sins which we commit, my children, against the rute creatures of God, when we subject them to un-:cessary suffering, are sins against God their Creator. ıall we believe, according to the declaration of his)ly word, that a righteous *man* regardeth the life of s beast, and not believe that a righteous *God* will gard it? He heareth the ravens cry; and shall he t hear, and will he not avenge, the wrongs that his bler animals suffer—wrongs that cry out against ın, from youth to age, in the city and in the field, by e way and by the fireside?

Look out into the street. See that cartman! What s thrown him into such a passion? The street echoes th the crack of his whip. His horse, stung almost madness, springs forward to clear himself from his uel thraldom. He is met by a blow with the load-. end of the driver's whip!

Whence comes this dreadful struggle between that ınly spirit of a brute, and that brutal spirit of a man? hence comes it? The man has loaded the horse

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 1 2
fate, far, fall, fat, wad—me, met—pine, pin—no, move—

3 4 5 1 2 3 32 33
nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull—oil, pound—thin, this.

Lesson XVI.

Words of three syllables, accented on the third.

1	1	1
Brig-a-dier	gren-a-dier	co-in-cide
buc-a-niers	im-ma-ture	fu-si-lier
dis-a-gree	in-com-mode	o-ver-load
dis-ap-pear	in-com-plete	o-ver-take
dis-com-mode	rep-ar-tee	mu-ti-neer
dis-com-pose	mis-ap-ply	su-per-scribe
fin-an-cier	un-a-ware	su-per-fine
fric-as-see	un-a-wares	su-per-sede
cav-al-cade	de-com-pose	deb-o-nair
cav-a-lier	pre-ma-ture	dev-o-tee
guar-an-tee	pri-va-teer	dis-o-blige
dis-re-pute	in-tro-duce	ser-e-nade
in-se-cure	per-se-vere	al-a-mode
ad-ver-tise	bom-bard-ier	in-ter-leave
am-bus-cade	dis-en-gage	in-ter-line
ap-per-tain	en-gi-neer	in-ter-pose
as-cer-tain	en-ter-tain	in-ter-vene
bal-us-trade	in-dis-creet	in-ter-weave
bar-ri-cade	in-sin-cere	lem-on-ade
can-non-ade	in-ter-cede	ref-er-ee
vol-un-teer	in-ter-fere	un-der-mine

2	2	2
dis-an-nul	dis-em-bark	rec-om-mend
dis-ap-prove	in-di-rect	un-con-cern
dis-con-cert	in-ter-cept	in-ter-lard
dis-pos-sess	in-ter-mix	un-der-sell
in-cor-rect	in-ter-rupt	dis-re-spect

beyond his strength. Every ounce of the generous creature's weight has been thrown forward, again and again, but in vain; and now comes the reproach, and now the lash, and the curse, and the staggering blow.

Righteous God! who gavest that noble animal his strength, and his spirit, is that monster that is thus beating him, a man? the man whom thou madest him to serve?—God of battles! who hast kindled the fire in the horse's glorious eye, hast "clothed his neck with thunder," and hast made him to mock at fear, and to turn not away from the sword, that he might help man to maintain his rights, and defend a righteous cause—is it to such a creature as this, that thou hast made him to be in subjection?

But, perhaps, the man in form is no longer a man. He has thrown away the only thing that had raised him above the brute. He has drowned his reason in a cup. He is drunk, and his generous horse must suffer! How much nobler is the brute that is beaten, than the brute that beats him!

"Stop, degraded wretch! you shall not thus abuse your horse!"—But hark! he replies:—"It is *my* horse, and have I not a right to do what I will with my own?" I answer:—"It may be your horse; but he is yours for use, not for abuse." I answer again:—"You have not a *right* to do a *wrong*, either with what is your own, or with what is not." The Maker of this horse is your Maker also, and your Judge. He sees the suffering which you inflict upon the faithful and defenceless subject of your power; and, although he has sealed up the dumb creature's lips, so that he cannot plead for himself against you, yet what he meekly and patiently suffers from your cruelty, will plead for him; and if more mercy is not shown to you, than you show to your beast, it will bring down upon you the righteous judgments of the Lord.

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 1 2
fate, får, fall, fåt, wad—me, met—pine, pin—no, move—

3 4 5 1 2 3 32 33
nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull—oil, pound—thin, THis.

LESSON XVII.

Words of four syllables, accented on the first.

2	2	2
Des-ul-to-ry	en-vi-ous-ly	im-pi-ous-ly
dif-fer-ent-ly	ev-i-dent-ly	in-ven-tor-y
dif-fi-cul-ty	ex-qui-site-ly	in-ter-est-ing
dil-i-gent-ly	ex-cel-len-cy	in-fi-nite-ly
dys-en-ter-y	ex-cel-lent-ly	lib-er-tin-ism
em-i-nent-ly	flex-i-ble-ness	par-si-mon-y
el-i-gi-ble	gen-er-ous-ly	par-ti-ci-ple
ep-i-lep-sy	sed-en-ta-ry	tes-ti-mo-ny
3	4	4
or-din-a-ry	ac-cu-ra-cy	ap-o-plex-y
cau-tion-a-ry	al-le-go-ry	com-pe-ten-cy
for-mi-da-ble	an-nu-al-ly	con-se-quent-ly
al-ter-a-ble	con-tu-ma-cy	con-tro-ver-sy
4	ad-mi-ral-ty	com-mon-al-ty
cop-u-la-tive	ad-mi-ra-ble	com-men-ta-ry
jan-u-a-ry	ad-ver-sa-ry	com-men-da-ble
sal-u-ta-ry	am-i-ca-ble	com-mis-sa-ry
val-u-a-ble	an-i-ma-ble	char-i-ta-ble
grad-u-al-ly	an-swer-a-ble	frac-tion-a-ry
pal-li-a-tive	an-ti-qua-ry	fash-ion-a-ble
ma-gis-tra-cy	ap-pli-ca-ble	hab-it-a-ble
hon-our-a-ry	nom-i-nal-ly	prac-ti-ca-ble
hon-our-a-ble	nav-i-ga-ble	tab-er-na-cle
hos-pi-ta-ble	mar-riage-a-ble	sol-i-ta-ry
jan-i-za-ry	nom-i-na-tive	tol-er-a-ble
lach-ry-ma-ry	ob-sti-na-cy	vol-un-ta-ry
lam-en-ta-ble	op-er-a-tive	prof-it-a-ble
pat-ri-mo-ny	mon-as-ter-y	man-i-fest-ly
pon-der-ous-ly	al-i-mon-y	mat-ri-mo-ny
prom-is-so-ry	an-ti-mo-ny	mon-i-tor-y
prom-on-to-ry	cat-er-pil-lar	tran-si-to-ry

HINTS TO PARENTS.

The early instruction imbibed from a parent's life, has the strongest influence in forming the future character. Before the mind is mature enough to think for itself, we look to those whom nature has constituted our guardians, to correct and sanction our opinions. In this way the parental authority gains a hold upon the mind of children, that can never be annihilated. And happy indeed would it be, if the result were always the formation of a noble and manly character. Intelligent and well educated parents exert a glorious and beneficial power; but those who are darkened by ignorance, and chained by prejudice, transmit their intellectual qualities, as well as personal features, to their unfortunate descendants. When an instructor has to deal with the children of such parents, he has a double difficulty to encounter. He must meet the ignorance and obstinacy of the one, and give a right direction to the perverted powers of the other. And after he has laboured with all the assiduity of an almost self-sacrificing zeal, he must consider it an instance of rare felicity to escape a torrent of bitter invective. How many worthy instructors have had their peace assailed by the unjust reproaches of discontented parents! How many parents have seen cause of deep and hearty repentance, that they ever lent a credulous ear to the complaints of boyish pettishness! Have you a son? Beware how you make the idle effusions of an irritated temper, the ground of serious accusation against his ineffectual guide. As you value the consciousness of having discharged your duty; as you regard the future respectability of your child; as you would have him improve the precious hours of youth, in gaining those acquisitions that are to make him a worthy and useful member of society; beware of giving your parental countenance to his frivolous complaints.—Are you a mother? As you wish your son to fulfil the bright hopes of mater-

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 1 2
fate, får, fall, fåt, wad—me, met—pine, pin—no, move—

3 4 5 1 2 3 3 2 3 3
nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull—oil, pound—thin, THIS.

LESSON XVII.

Words of four syllables, accented on the first.

2	2	2
Des-ul-to-ry	en-vi-ous-ly	im-pi-ous-ly
dif-fer-ent-ly	ev-i-dent-ly	in-ven-tor-y
dif-fi-cul-ty	ex-qui-site-ly	in-ter-est-ing
dil-i-gent-ly	ex-cel-len-cy	in-fi-nite-ly
dys-en-ter-y	ex-cel-lent-ly	lib-er-tin-ism
em-i-nent-ly	flex-i-ble-ness	par-si-mon-y
el-i-gi-ble	gen-er-ous-ly	par-ti-ci-ple
ep-i-lep-sy	sed-en-ta-ry	tes-ti-mo-ny
3	4	4
or-din-a-ry	ac-cu-ra-cy	ap-o-plex-y
cau-tion-a-ry	al-le-go-ry	com-pe-ten-cy
for-mi-da-ble	an-nu-al-ly	con-se-quent-ly
al-ter-a-ble	con-tu-ma-cy	con-tro-ver-sy
4	ad-mi-ral-ty	com-mon-al-ty
cop-u-la-tive	ad-mi-ra-ble	com-men-ta-ry
jan-u-a-ry	ad-ver-sa-ry	com-men-da-ble
sal-u-ta-ry	am-i-ca-ble	com-mis-sa-ry
val-u-a-ble	an-i-ma-ble	char-i-ta-ble
grad-u-al-ly	an-swer-a-ble	frac-tion-a-ry
pal-li-a-tive	an-ti-qua-ry	fash-ion-a-ble
ma-gis-tra-cy	ap-pli-ca-ble	hab-it-a-ble
hon-our-a-ry	nom-i-nal-ly	prac-ti-ca-ble
hon-our-a-ble	nav-i-ga-ble	tab-er-na-cle
hos-pi-ta-ble	mar-riage-a-ble	sol-i-ta-ry
jan-i-za-ry	nom-i-na-tive	tol-er-a-ble
lach-ry-ma-ry	ob-sti-na-cy	vol-un-ta-ry
lam-en-ta-ble	op-er-a-tive	prof-it-a-ble
pat-ri-mo-ny	mon-as-ter-y	man-i-fest-ly
pon-der-ous-ly	al-i-mon-y	mat-ri-mo-ny
prom-is-so-ry	an-ti-mo-ny	mon-i-tor-y
prom-on-to-ry	cat-er-pil-lar	tran-si-to-ry

HINTS TO PARENTS.

The early instruction imbibed from a parent's life, has the strongest influence in forming the future character. Before the mind is mature enough to think for itself, we look to those whom nature has constituted our guardians, to correct and sanction our opinions. In this way the parental authority gains a hold upon the mind of children, that can never be annihilated. And happy indeed would it be, if the result were always the formation of a noble and manly character. Intelligent and well educated parents exert a glorious and beneficial power; but those who are darkened by ignorance, and chained by prejudice, transmit their intellectual qualities, as well as personal features, to their unfortunate descendants. When an instructor has to deal with the children of such parents, he has a double difficulty to encounter. He must meet the ignorance and obstinacy of the one, and give a right direction to the perverted powers of the other. And after he has laboured with all the assiduity of an almost self-sacrificing zeal, he must consider it an instance of rare felicity to escape a torrent of bitter invective. How many worthy instructors have had their peace assailed by the unjust reproaches of discontented parents! How many parents have seen cause of deep and hearty repentance, that they ever lent a credulous ear to the complaints of boyish pettishness! Have you a son? Beware how you make the idle effusions of an irritated temper, the ground of serious accusation against his ineffectual guide. As you value the consciousness of having discharged your duty; as you regard the future respectability of your child; as you would have him improve the precious hours of youth, in gaining those acquisitions that are to make him a worthy and useful member of society; beware of giving your parental countenance to his frivolous complaints.—Are you a mother? As you wish your son to fulfil the bright hopes of mater-

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 1 2
fate, far, fall, fat, wad—me, met—pine, pin—no, move.—
3 4 5 1 2 3 32 33
nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull—oil, pound—thin, THIS.

LESSON XVIII.

Words of four syllables, accented on the secon

1	4	2
E-lu-ci-date	a-cad-e-my	ad-di-tion-al
pro-por-tion-ate	a-nach-ro-nism	ad-ver-bi-al
re-mu-ner-ate	a-nal-o-gous	oc-ten-ni-al
a-e-ri-al	a-nal-o-gy	quad-ren-ni-a
co-me-di-an	a-nat-o-cism	sa-tir-i-cal
de-vo-tion-al	a-nat-o-mist	sa-tur-ni-an
li-bra-ri-an	a-nat-o-my	tra-di-tion-al
he-ro-ic-al	an-tag-o-nist	con-tig-u-ous
me-mo-ri-al	a-bom-i-nate	ma-lev-o-lenc
pro-por-tion-al	ap-prox-i-mate	ma-lev-o-lent
pro-tu-ber-ance	as-sas-si-nate	om-nip-o-tenc
er-ro-ne-ous	com-pas-sion-ate	om-nip-o-tent
ex-tra-ne-ous	can-thar-i-des	pa-ren-the-sis
ter-ra-que-ous	con-sol-i-date	ac-com-mo-da
4	con-tam-i-nate	a-pol-o-gize
am-bas-sa-dor	prog-nos-ti-cate	ca-tas-tro-phe
a-nom-a-lous	me-chan-i-cal	am-big-u-ous
a-nom-a-ly	me-thod-i-cal	an-tith-e-sis
a-poc-a-lypse	the-at-ri-cal	a-rith-me-tick
a-pos-ta-sy	au-da-ci-ty	as-sid-u-ous
as-par-a-gus	mor-tal-i-ty	con-spic-u-ous
com-par-a-tive	2	ar-tic-u-late
ma-hog-a-ny	e-lec-to-ral	ex-pec-to-rate
a-pol-o-gy	e-pis-co-pal	ex-tem-po-re
as-trol-o-gy	e-quiv-o-cal	ex-ten-u-ate
as-trol-o-ger	re-cip-ro-cal	in-sin-u-ate
as-tron-o-mer	an-tip-o-des	in-ter-ro-gate
as-tron-o-my	at-ten-u-ate	in-vig-o-rate
ba-rom-e-ter	com-mem-o-rate	sy-nec-do-che
dox-ol-o-gy	cor-rob-o-rate	con-tin-u-al
on-tol-o-gy	gra-niv-o-rous	e-pit-o-me

nal affection, as you wish him to become the boast and support of your life, the pride of your family, the ornament of society, beware of suffering your solicitude to betray you into unjust censures on the apparent severity of an instructor, whose duty leads him to apply a wholsome discipline to your darling child.

LITTLE ANN.

Mother, how can the flowers grow?
Said little Ann one day;
The garden is all over snow,
When will it go away?

The sun, my love, will melt the snow,
And warm the frozen ground;
But many a wintry wind will blow
Before the flow'rs are found.

In a few months, my Ann will view
The garden now so white,
With yellow cowslip, violet blue,
And daffodil so bright.

The birds will then, from ev'ry tree,
Pour forth a song of praise;
Their little hearts will grateful be,
And sweet will sound their lays.

For God, who dwells above the sky,
Made them, as well as you;
He gave them little wings to fly,
And made their musick too.

He gave my little girl her voice,
To join in pray'r and praise:
Then may she ever more rejoice
To learn her Maker's ways!

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 1 2
fate, far, fall, fat, wad—me, met—pine, pin—no, move—

3 4 5 1 2 3 32 33
nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull—oil, pound—thin, THIS.

LESSON XIX.

Words of four syllables, accented on the third.

4	2	2
Ben-e-fac-tor	ben-e-fi-cial	ar-ti-fi-cial
ben-e-fac-tion	el-e-ment-al	det-ri-ment-al
di-plo-mat-ick	in-flu-en-tial	in-ci-dent-al
em-ble-mat-ick	in-flu-en-za	pes-ti-len-tial
mem-o-ran-dum	pre-ju-di-cial	re-gi-ment-al
phil-o-soph-ick	rhet-o-ri-cian	rev-er-en-tial
hy-dro-stat-icks	o-ri-ent-al	co-a-les-cence
mi-cro-scop-ick	pa-tri-arch-al	co-a-li-tion
pu-tre-fac-tion	su-per-fi-cial	di-a-lec-tick

1	1	1
dis-pen-sa-tion	em-i-gra-tion	ex-tri-ca-tion
dis-ser-ta-tion	en-er-va-tion	ex-ul-ta-tion
dis-si-pa-tion	en-ter-tain-ment	fer-men-ta-tion
dis-til-la-tion	es-ti-ma-tion	ful-mi-na-tion
dis-tri-bu-tion	ex-pec-ta-tion	hes-i-ta-tion
div-i-na-tion	ex-pi-a-tion	il-lus-tra-tion
ef-fi-ca-cious	ex-pi-ra-tion	gen-er-a-tion
im-i-ta-tion	in-sti-ga-tion	le-gis-la-tion
im-pli-ca-tion	in-sti-tu-tion	lib-er-a-tion
in-car-na-tion	in-ter-fe-rence	lim-it-a-tion
in-cli-na-tion	in-ti-ma-tion	lit-i-ga-tion
in-di-ca-tion	in-vi-ta-tion	med-i-ta-tion
in-dig-na-tion	in-un-da-tion	min-is-tra-tion
in-spi-ra-tion	ir-ri-ta-tion	mit-i-ga-tion
per-spi-ra-tion	re-ci-ta-tion	se-ques-tra-tion
per-spi-ca-cious	res-er-va-tion	sub-li-ma-tion
per-ti-na-cious	res-ig-na-tion	ter-mi-na-tion

THE PIOUS SONS.

In one of those terrible irruptions of Mount Ætna, hich have often happened, the danger to the inhabitnts of the adjacent country was uncommonly great. To avoid immediate destruction from the flames and ne melted lava which run down the sides of the mounain, the people were obliged to retire to a considerale distance.

Amidst the hurry and confusion of such a scene, every one flying and carrying away whatever they leemed most precious) two brothers, the one named Anapias, and the other Amphinomus, in the height of heir solicitude for the preservation of their wealth nd goods, suddenly recollected that their father and nother, both very old, were unable to save themselves by flight.

Filial tenderness triumphed over every other conideration. "Where," cried the generous youths, "shall we find a more precious treasure than they are who gave us being, and who have cherished and protected us through life?" Having said this, the one took up his father on his shoulders, and the other his mother, nd happily made their way through the surrounding moke and flames.

All who were witnesses of this dutiful and affectionte conduct, were struck with the highest admiration: nd they and their posterity, ever after, called the ath which these good young men took in their retreat, The Field of the Pious."

LOVE AND DUTY TO PARENTS.

My father, my mother, I know
I cannot your kindness repay,
But hope, that, as older I grow,
I shall learn your commands to obey.

You lov'd me before I could tell
Who it was that so tenderly smil'd;

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 1 2
fate, far, fall, fat, wad—me, met—pine, pin—no, move

3 4 5 1 2 3 32 33
nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull—oil, pound—thin, THIS

LESSON XX.

Words of five syllables, accented on the secc

4

Em-phat-i-cal-ly
dis-hon-our-a-ble
im-prac-ti-ca-ble
im-a-gi-na-ry
in-hab-i-ta-ble
in-hos-pi-ta-ble
in-tol-er-a-ble
in-vol-un-ta-ry

2

ad-ver-bi-al-ly
ac-cus-tom-a-ble
con-di-tion-a-ry
con-fed-er-a-cy
con-sid-er-a-ble
con-sid-er-a-bly
com-mem-o-ra-tive
tra-di-tion-a-ry
di-min-u-tive-ly
dis-trib-u-tive-ly
ri-dic-u-lous-ly
in-gen-u-ous-ly
in-cen-di-a-ry
in-del-i-ca-cy
in-es-ti-ma-ble
in-ev-i-ta-ble
in-ex-pli-ca-ble
in-suf-fer-a-ble
in-vet-er-a-cy
in-vul-ner-a-ble
in-ter-mi-na-ble
pre-par-a-to-ry

1

ab-ste-mi-ous-ly
ab-ste-mi-ous-ness
com-mo-di-ous-ly
con-ve-ni-ent-ly
con-ve-ni-en-cy
la-bo-ri-ous-ly
gra-tu-i-tous-ly
op-pro-bri-ous-ly

2

de-gen-er-a-cy
de-ter-mi-na-ble
de-lib-er-a-tive
he-red-i-ta-ry
i-tin-er-a-ry
le-git-i-ma-cy
pre-cip-i-tan-cy
pre-lim-i-na-ry
dis-cre-tion-a-ry
dis-crim-i-na-tive
ef-fem-i-na-cy
ex-cep-tion-a-ble
dis-in-ter-est-ed
il-lus-tri-ous-ly
in-def-i-nite-ly
in dif-fer-ent-ly
in-dus-tri-ous-ly
in-quis-i-tive-ness
in-tel-li-gen-cer
in-tel-li-gi-ble
re-pos-i-to-ry
re-sid-u-a-ry

But now that I know it so well,
I should be a dutiful child.

I am sorry that ever I should
Be naughty, and give you a pain;
I hope I shall learn to be good,
And so never grieve you again.

But for fear that I ever should dare
From all your commands to depart,
Whenever I'm saying my prayer,
I'll ask for a dutiful heart.

RESPECT DUE TO OLD AGE.

It happened at Athens, during a publick representation of some play exhibited in honour of the commonwealth, that an old gentleman came too late for a place suitable to his age and quality. Many of the young gentlemen, who observed the difficulty and confusion he was in, made signs to him, that they would accommodate him, if he came where they sat. The good man bustled through the crowd accordingly; but when he came to the seat to which he was invited, the jest was to sit close and expose him, as he stood, out of countenance, to the whole audience. The frolick went round all the Athenian benches. But on those occasions, there were also particular places assigned for foreigners. When the good man skulked towards the boxes appointed for the Lacedemonians, that honest people, more virtuous than polite, rose up all to a man, and with the greatest respect, received him among them. The Athenians, being suddenly touched with a sense of the Spartan virtue and their own degeneracy, gave a thunder of applause; and the old man cried out, "the Athenians understand what is good, but the Lacedemonians practice it."

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 1 2
fate, far, fall, fat, wad—me, met—pine, pin—no, move—

3 4 5 1 2 3 32 33
nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull—oil, pound—thin, THIS.

LESSON XXI.

Words of five syllables, accented on the third.

1	1
Cer-e-mo-ni-ous	ex-e-cu-tion-er
del-e-te-ri-ous	in-cre-du-li-ty
dis-o-be-di-ence	in-ge-nu-i-ty
dis-o-be-di-ent	per-pe-tu-i-ty
2	2
cred-i-bil-i-ty	in-fi-del-i-ty
ec-cen-tri-ci-ty	in-ex-pres-si-bly
flex-i-bil-i ty	in-sin-cer-i-ty
im-per-cep-ti-ble	in-si-pid-i-ty
im-per-cep-ti-bly	mul-ti-pli-ci-ty
in-di-vis-i-ble	sen-si-bil-i-ty
in-di-vis-i-bly	vis-i-bil-i-ty
in-ex-pres-si-ble	un-in-tel-li-gent
4	4
ar-is-toc-ra-cy	car-ti-la-gi-nous
in-ter-cal-a-ry	crim-i-nal-i-ty
in-ter-rog-a-tive	gen-er-al-i-ty
lex-i-cog-ra-pher	gen-er-os-i-ty
dem-o-crat-i-cal	a-me-thod-i-cal
em-ble-mat-i-cal	al-le-gor-i-cal
hyp-o-chon-dri-ack	as-tro-lo-gi-cal
met-ro-pol-i-tan	as-tro-nom-i-cal
myth-o-lo-gi-cal	cat-e-gor-i-cal
phil o-soph-i-cal	chron-o-lo-gi-cal
phil-o-lo-gi-cal	cos-mo-graph-i-cal
typ-o-graph-i-cal	math-e-mat-i-cal
lib-er-al-i-ty	per-vi-ca-ci-ty
prin-ci-pal-i-ty	per-spi-ca-ci-ty
re-ci-pro-ci-ty	per-ti-na-ci-ty
sim-i-lar-i-ty	un-in-hab-it-ed
an-a-tom-i-cal	an-a-lo-gi-cal

THE ISLES OF GREECE.

s not possible for any power of language ade-
y to describe the appearance presented at the
or setting of the sun in the Ægean Sea. Whether
perspective, through grey and silvery mists, or
t hues of liveliest purple, the isles and continents
eece present their varied features, nor pen nor
can portray the scenery. Whatever, in the
st fancies of my youth, imagination had repre-
of this gifted country, was afterwards not only
d, but surpassed. Let the reader picture to his
tion, an evening sun behind the towering cliffs of
s, gilding the battlements of the monastery of the
lypse with its departed rays; the consecrated
surrounded by inexpressible brightness seeming
t upon an abyss of fire; while the moon in milder
our is rising full over the opposite expanse. Such
e I actually witnessed with feelings naturally ex-
y all the circumstances of local solemnity; for such
l might have been the face of nature, when the
ition of an Apostle, kindling in its contemplation,
l the alleluias of that mighty voice, telling of
ion, and Glory, and Power.

E CAREFUL BOY AND CARELESS GIRL.

STANTINE was a very orderly, neat boy. He
s appeared clean and well dressed. None of
thes were ever out of the way. His shoes
always tied neatly, and brushed clean; his
oat, his jacket, were carefully buttoned; not
itton was put in the wrong buttonhole; his hair,
lly curly, was never tangled, nor stuck up on
ad.

en he undressed, he laid all his clothes, his shoes,
ckings, in their right places; his playthings he
ay, as soon as he was done with them, without

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 1 2
fate, far, fall; fat, wad—me, met—pine, pin—no, move—

3 4 5 1 2 3 32 33
nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull—oil, pound—thin, THIS.

LESSON XXII.

Words of five syllables, accented on the fourth

1 1

De-lib-er-a-tion
de-ter-mi-na-tion
hu-mil-i-a-tion
no-ti-fi-ca-tion
pre-cip-i-ta-tion
pre-des-ti-na-tion
pu-ri-fi-ca-tion
re-crim-i-na-tion
co-op-er-a-tion
de-nom-i-na-tion
e-man-ci-pa-tion
e-rad-i-ca-tion
pre-var-i-ca-tion
pro-cras-ti-na-tion
re-tal-i-a-tion
a-bom-i-na-tion
as-sas-si-na-tion
con-sol-i-da-tion
con-tam-i-na-tion
prog-nos-ti-ca-tion
ac-cel-er-a-tion
ad-min-is-tra-tor
ad-min-is-tra-trix
am-plif-i-ca-tion
an-ti-ci-pa-tion
clar-i-fi-ca-tion
com-mis-er-a-tion
con-fed-er-a-tion
par-al-lel-o-gram
rec-om-men-da-tion
trans-fig-u-ra-tion

civ-il-i-sa-tion
dis-crim-i-na-tion
ed-i-fi-ca-tion
in-ves-ti-ga-tion
jus-ti-fi-ca-tion
mul-ti-pli-ca-tion
sig-ni-fi-ca-tion
ver-si-fi-ca-tion
ar-tic-u-la-tion
dis-sim-u-la-tion
ges-tic-u-la-tion
in-sin-u-a-tion
in-ter-pre-ta-tion
in-ter-ro-ga-tion
in-vig-o-ra-tion
ab-bre-vi-a-tion
an-ni-hi-la-tion
al-le-vi-a-tion
ap-pro-pri-a-tion
com-mu-ni-ca-tion
con-sid-er-a-tion
con-tin-u-a-tion
grat-i-fi-ca-tion
man-i-fest-a-tion
mod-i-fi-ca-tion
ob-lit-er-a-tion
rat-i-fi-ca-tion
ca-lum-ni-a-tion
sanc-ti-fi-ca-tion
pre-des-ti-na-ri-an
het-er-o-ge-ne-ous.

being told. His books were always found in their proper place.

His love of order pleased all his friends, and every one who knew him, said, when they heard of him, Yes, Constantine is a neat boy; and he was so careful not only when he was in company, but if he was alone, and nobody saw him.

His sister Laura seemed to many people a very neat little girl. She looked almost as proper as Constantine when she went out or when there was company. But if she was at home alone, or if any one saw her when she did not think she should see company, they changed their mind about her; for she did not care to be in order, except before people.

When she undressed herself, she threw her clothes about, here and there; or, if she laid them on a chair, they were all thrown and tumbled in a heap. In one corner lay one shoe, under a stool another. Her mother often told her that this was all very wrong. But Laura always told her mother, that she knew so well where every thing was, that she could find it in the dark. Her mother did not believe her. We shall soon see whether Laura's good mother was not in the right.

One evening, when Constantine and Laura were already undressed, and were just getting into bed, their uncle came in, and told them he had come to take them to see a very good gentleman, who loved children, and who had that evening a great many at his house; but as Laura and Constantine were undressed, he was afraid he could not take them, as it was already time to go.

"Could you both be ready in ten minutes?" said he. "It will be rather difficult," said Constantine. "I am ready in five minutes," said Laura. In five minutes Constantine was ready; but in ten, Laura had not come down. Her uncle grew tired of waiting for

Lesson XXIII.

FIGURES AND NUMBERS.

Arabick.	*Roman.*	*Names.*	*Numeral Adjectives.*
1	I	One	First
2	II	Two	Second
3	III	Three	Third
4	IV	Four	Fourth
5	V	Five	Fifth
6	VI	Six	Sixth
7	VII	Seven	Seventh
8	VIII	Eight	Eighth
9	IX	Nine	Ninth
10	X	Ten	Tenth
11	XI	Eleven	Eleventh
12	XII	Twelve	Twelfth
13	XIII	Thirteen	Thirteenth
14	XIV	Fourteen	Fourteenth
15	XV	Fifteen	Fifteenth
16	XVI	Sixteen	Sixteenth
17	XVII	Seventeen	Seventeenth
18	XVIII	Eighteen	Eighteenth
19	XIX	Nineteen	Nineteenth
20	XX	Twenty	Twentieth
21	XXI	Twenty-one	Twenty-first
30	XXX	Thirty	Thirtieth
40	XL	Forty	Fortieth
50	L	Fifty	Fiftieth
60	LX	Sixty	Sixtieth
70	LXX	Seventy	Seventieth
80	LXXX	Eighty	Eightieth
90	XC	Ninety	Ninetieth
100	C	One hundred	One hundredth
200	CC	Two hundred	Two hundredth
500	D	Five hundred	Five hundredth
1000	M	One thousand	One thousandth
1829	MDCCCXXIX	One thousand eight hundred twenty-ni	

her, and went into her chamber; but how did he find Laura?

She was crying with vexation, for none of her things were in their right places. She had found one shoe, but the other was wanting. She looked under the bureau, under the bed, under the chairs. She knocked her head twenty times, threw every thing about, and searched every where.

"This vexation does not help you," said her uncle: 'if you were as neat as your brother, and put things in their place, you would find them again. You spoke well when you said you would be ready in five minutes, but your actions contradict you."

Laura pretended to say, somebody must have been into the chamber, and put her things in such disorder.

"Silence," said her uncle: "you would make us think you are an orderly little girl; but when you are not seen by any one, you are far from it; I cannot help you; you must stay at home. The ten minutes I gave you are now grown to twenty. Your careful brother is tired of waiting, and it is not fair he should lose his pleasure through you."

"I pray you, dear uncle, only two minutes more, and I shall be ready. I am going into the closet to get my straw hat." Her uncle waited the two minutes; but, alas! she could not find the key of the closet.—"I cannot stay a moment more," said the uncle. The longer I stay, the more of your disorder I see; you may undress again, you will stay at home, we are going."

Laura wept bitterly, begged and prayed her uncle for one minute more—he would not grant it.

When Constantine came back, he had a great deal to tell. He had never seen such a beautiful house; the gentleman was so polite, had spoken to Constantine, and had noticed him among a great many children. This distressed Laura anew. She thought the gentleman would certainly have noticed her.

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 1 2
fate, far, fall, fat, wad—me, met—pine, pin—no, move,

3 4 5 1 2 3 32 33
nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull—oil, pound—thin, this.

Lesson XXIV.

In the following Lesson, the figures over the words point out the accented syllable without any other direction.

Words of the same sound, but different in orthography and signification.

1
Ail, *to be troubled.*
Ale, *malt liquor.*
Aunt, *uncle's wife.*
Ant, *a pismire.*
Air, *an element.*
Heir, *one who inherits.*

2
As-sent, *an agreement.*
As-cent, *going up.*
Ark, *a vessel.*
Arc, *part of a circle.*

3
Al-ter, *to change.*
Al-tar, *for sacrifice.*
Au-gur, *a sooth sayer.*
Au-ger, *a tool to bore with.*
All, *the whole.*
Awl, *an instrument.*
Aught, *any thing.*
Ought, *bound in duty.*
Ball, *a round body.*
Bawl, *to cry aloud.*

1
Bare, *naked.*
Bear, *to suffer.*
Beet, *a vegetable.*
Beat, *to strike.*
Beer, *malt liquor.*
Bier, *carriage for the dead.*

1
Blue, *a colour.*
Blew, *did blow.*
Bow, *to shoot with.*
Beau, *a gay fellow.*
Bore, *to make a hole.*
Boar, *a male swine.*
Bale, *a pack of goods.*
Bail, *surety.*
Bay, *a body of water.*
Bey, *a Turkish Governour.*
Coarse, *not fine.*
Course, *order of direction.*
Cote, *a sheep-fold.*
Coat, *a garment.*
Deer, *an animal.*
Dear, *costly.*
Fare, *provision.*
Fair, *comely.*
Flee, *to run away.*
Flea, *an insect.*
Fane, *a temple.*
Fain, *gladly.*
Feign, *to dissemble.*
Freeze, *to congeal.*
Frize, *term in architecture.*
Grate, *for coals.*
Great, *large.*
Hare, *an animal.*
Hair, *of the head.*

"I looked at this gentleman's face," said Constantine, "so carefully, I think I could draw it. The picture I have of him in a book, is not unlike him. I will get the book, and show it you." He ran to the door. "Constantine," said his mother, "you have no light." "That is no matter, dear mother, I can find it in the dark."

He went without a light, and came back with the book. "It is right," said the uncle, "to be in order, not only out of the house, before people, but alone, and for one's self alone. An orderly man can find what he wants in the darkest night, without a light, for every thing will be sure to be in the right place."

SOCRATES AND LAMPROCLES.

Lamprocles, the eldest son of Socrates, fell into a violent passion with his mother. Socrates was witness to this shameful behaviour, and attempted the correction of it in the following gentle and rational manner. "Come hither, son," said he, "have you never heard of men who are called ungrateful?" "Yes, frequently," answered the youth.

"And what is ingratitude?" demanded Socrates. "It is to receive a kindness," said Lamprocles, "without making a proper return, when there is a favourable opportunity." "Ingratitude is therefore a species of injustice," said Socrates. "I should think so," answered Lamprocles.

"If, then," pursued Socrates, "ingratitude be injustice, doth it not follow, that the degree of it must be proportionate to the magnitude of the favours which have been received?" Lamprocles admitted the inference; and Socrates thus pursued his interrogation.

"Can there subsist higher obligations than those which children owe to their parents, from whom life is derived and supported, and by whose good offices

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 1 2
fate, far, fall, fat, wad—me, met—pine, pin—no, move—

3 4 5 1 2 3 32 33
nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull—oil, pound—thin, THis.

1

Heel, *part of the foot.*
Heal, *to cure.*
Here, *in this place.*
Hear, *to hearken.*
Hue, *colour.*
Hew, *to cut.*
Hole, *a cavity.*
Whole, *complete.*
High, *lofty.*
Hie, *to hasten.*
I, *myself.*
Eye, *organ of sight.*
Meet, *to assemble.*
Meat, *food.*
Mean, *low.*
Mien, *manner.*
Moan, *to lament.*
Mown, *cut down.*
Nave, *part of a wheel.*
Knave, *a dishonest man.*
New, *not worn.*
Knew, *did know.*
Ore, *metal.*
Oar, *a thing to row with.*
Pane, *a square of glass.*
Pain, *uneasiness.*
Pare, *to cut off.*
Pair, *a couple.*
Pear, *a fruit.*
Peace, *quiet.*
Piece, *a part.*
Peer, *a nobleman.*
Pier, *a column.*

1

Place, *situation.*
Plaice, *a fish.*
Pray, *to beseech.*
Prey, *plunder.*
Plate, *a dish.*
Plait, *a fold.*
Leek, *an herb.*
Leak, *to run out.*
Leaf, *part of a plant.*
Lief, *willingly.*
Lyre, *a harp.*
Li-ar, *one who tells lies.*
Lone, *single.*
Loan, *any thing lent.*
Toe, *part of the foot.*
Tow, *of flax.*
Vale, *a valley.*
Veil, *a cover.*
Vane, *a weathercock.*
Vain, *worthless.*
Vein, *a blood vessel.*
Waste, *loss.*
Waist, *of the body.*
Week, *seven days.*
Weak, *not strong.*
You, *a pron. plural of* the
Yew, *a tree.*

2

Hart, *an animal.*
Heart, *seat of life.*
In, *within.*
Inn, *a public house.*

it is rendered honourable, useful, and happy?" "I acknowledge the truth of what you say," replied Lamprocles; "but who could suffer without resentment, the ill humours of such a mother as I have?"

"What strange thing has she done to you?" said Socrates. "She has a tongue," replied Lamprocles, "that no mortal can bear." "How much more," said Socrates, "has she endured from your wrangling, fretfulness, and incessant cries in the period of infancy! What anxieties has she suffered from the levities, capriciousness, and follies of your childhood and youth! What affliction has she felt, what toil and watching has she sustained, in your illness!

"These and various other powerful motives to filial duty and gratitude, have been recognized by the legislators of our republic. For if any one be disrespectful to his parents, he is not permitted to enjoy any post or trust of honour. It is believed, that a sacrifice offered by an impious hand, can neither be acceptable to Heaven, nor profitable to the state; and that an undutiful son cannot be capable of performing any great action, or executing justice with impartiality.

"Therefore, my son, if you are wise, you will pray to Heaven to pardon the offences committed against your mother. Let no one discover the contempt with which you have treated her, for the world will condemn and abandon you for such behaviour. And if it even be suspected, that you repay with ingratitude the good offices of your parents, you will inevitably forego the kindnesses of others; because, no man will suppose, that you have a heart to requite either his favours or his friendship."

THE HAPPY END.

When life's tempestuous storms are o'er,
How calm he meets the friendly shore,
Who liv'd averse to sin!

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 1 2
fate, far, fall, fat; wad—me, met—pine, pin—no, move,

3 4 5 1 2 3 32 33
nor, net; good—tube, tub, bull—oil, pound—thin, THIS.

1

Slay, *to kill*
Sleigh, *a carriage.*
Sale, *selling.*
Sail, *part of a ship.*
Seen, *beheld.*
Scene, *part of a play.*
See, *to behold.*
Sea, *the ocean.*
Sow, *to scatter abroad.*
Sew, *to use a needle.*
Slight, *to despise.*
Sleight, *dexterity.*
Slow, *tardy.*
Sloe, *a fruit.*
Sole, *bottom of the foot.*
Soul, *the spirit of man.*
Sore, *an ulcer.*
Soar, *to fly aloft.*
Steel, *hardened iron.*
Steal, *to pilfer.*
Stile, *steps to a field.*
Style, *language.*
Strait, *narrow.*
Straight, *not crooked.*
Tale, *a story.*
Tail, *the end.*
Raze, *to demolish.*
Raise, *to lift up.*
Rays, *sun beams.*
Rain, *water from clouds.*
Reign, *to rule.*
Rein, *part of a bridle.*
Rye, *corn.*
Wry, *crooked.*

1

Rite, *a ceremony.*
Write, *to use a pen.*
Wright, *an artificer.*

2

Been, *participle of* to be
Bin, *a crib for corn.*
Belle, *a dressy young woman.*
Bell, *an instrument of sound.*
But, *a conjunction.*
Butt, *a large cask.*
Bred, *brought up.*
Bread, *food.*
Cell, *a small room or cave.*
Sell, *to dispose of.*
Gilt, *with gold.*
Guilt, *sin.*
Herd, *a drove.*
Heard, *did hear.*
Hymn, *a sacred song.*
Him, *that man.*
Kill, *to destroy life.*
Kiln, *for burning brick, &c.*
Led, *did lead.*
Lead, *metal.*
Plum, *a fruit.*
Plumb, *a leaden weight.*
Ring, *a circle.*
Wring, *to twist.*
Rest, *repose.*
Wrest, *to force.*
Rung, *did ring.*
Wrung, *twisted.*
Ruff, *a neck cloth.*
Rough, *uneven.*

Such peace on virtue's path attends,
That, where the sinner's pleasure ends,
The good man's joys begin.

See smiling patience smooth his brow!
See the kind angels waiting now,
To lift his soul on high!
While eager for the blest abode,
He joins with them to praise the God:
Who taught him how to die.

No sorrow drowns his lifted eyes,
Nor horror wrests the struggling sighs,
As from the sinner's breast;
His God, the God of peace and love,
Pours sweetest comforts from above,
And soothes his heart to rest!

DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

When Damon was sentenced by Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse, to die on a certain day, he begged permission to retire, previous to his execution, to his own country, that he might set in order the affairs of his disconsolate family. This the tyrant intended peremptorily to refuse, by granting it on what he conceived to be the impossible condition of his procuring some one to remain as security for his return, under equal forfeiture of his life.

Pythias, who was the friend of Damon, heard the conditions, and did not wait for an application on the part of the latter, but instantly offered to remain in his place; which being accepted, Damon was immediately set at liberty. The king and all the courtiers were astonished at this action; and therefore, when the day of execution drew near, the tyrant had the curiosity to visit Pythias in his confinement.

After some conversation on the subject of friendship, in which the tyrant delivered it as his opinion,

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 1 2
fate, far, fall, fat, wad—me, met—pine, pin—no, move—

3 4 5 1 2 3 32 33
nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull—oil, pound—thin, THIS.

2

Sent, *did send.*
Cent, *a copper coin.*
Sum, *the whole.*
Some, *a part.*
Son, *a male child.*
Sun, *source of light.*
Nag, *a small horse.*
Knag, *a hard knot.*

4

Cask, *a barrel.*
Casque, *armour for the head.*
Dam, *mother of brutes.*
Damn, *to condemn.*
Dram, *spirituous liquor.*
Drachm, *eighth part of an ounce.*
Jam, *a conserve.*
Jamb, *post of a door.*
Rap, *a smart blow.*
Wrap, *to fold together.*
Tax, *a rate.*
Tacks, *small nails.*
La; *behold.*
Law, *a rule of action.*

2

Ber-ry, *a small fruit.*
Bu-ry, *to inter.*
Les-sen, *to make less.*
Les-son, *a precept.*
Suc-cour, *help.*
Suck-er, *a small twig.*
Sel-ler, *one who sells.*
Cel-lar, *room under a house.*
Cous-in, *a relation.*
Coz-en, *to cheat.*

2

Sig-net, *a seal.*
Cyg-net, *a young swan.*
Pen-sile, *hanging.*
Pen-cil, *a small brush.*
Rig-our, *severity.*
Rig-ger, *a mechanick.*

3

Call, *to name.*
Caul, *part of an animal.*
Cord, *a small rope.*
Chord, *a right line.*
Hall, *a large room.*
Haul, *to pull.*
Naught, *bad.*
Nought, *nothing.*

33

Bow, *to bend.*
Bough, *a branch.*
Flour, *fine meal.*
Flow-er, *blossom of plants.*
Foul, *filthy.*
Fowl, *a bird.*

4

Can-non, *a large gun.*
Can-on, *a rule.*
Chol-er, *rage.*
Col-lar, *for the neck.*
Man-ner, *form*
Man-or, *a lordship,*
Prof-it, *an advantage.*
Proph-et, *who foretells.*
Pal-let, *a small bed.*
Pal-ette, *a painter's board.*

that self-interest was the sole mover of human actions; as for virtue, friendship, benevolence, patriotism, and the like, he looked upon them as terms invented by the wise to keep in awe and impose upon the weak:

"My lord," said Pythias, with a firm voice and noble aspect, "I would it were possible that I might suffer a thousand deaths, rather than my friend should fail in any article of his honour! He cannot fail therein, my lord; I am as confident of his virtue, as I am of my own existence. But I pray, I beseech the gods to preserve the life and the integrity of Damon together.

"Oppose him, ye winds! prevent the eagerness and impatience of his honourable endeavours, and suffer him not to arrive, till, by my death, I have redeemed a life a thousand times more valuable than my own; more estimable to his lovely wife, to his innocent children, to his friends, and to his country. Oh, leave me not to die the worst of deaths in that of my friend!" Dionysius was awed and confounded by the dignity of these sentiments, and by the manner in which they were uttered: he felt his heart struck by a slight sense of invading truth; but it served rather to perplex than to undeceive him. The fatal day arrived. Pythias was brought forth, and walked amidst the guards, with a serious but satisfied air, to the place of execution. Dionysius was already there; he was exalted on a moveable throne, drawn by six white horses, and sat pensive, and attentive to the prisoner.

Pythias came; he vaulted lightly on the scaffold, and beholding for a time the apparatus of death, he turned, with a placid countenance, and thus addressed the spectators: "My prayers are heard; the gods are propitious; you know, my friends, that the winds have been contrary till yesterday. Damon could not come; he could not conquer impossibilities; he

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 1 2
fate, far, fall, fat, wad—me, met—pine, pin—no, move—

3 4 5 1 2 3 32 33
nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull—oil, pound—thin, THis.

1	2
Seal-ing, *fixing a seal.*	Too, *likewise.*
Ceil-ing, *of a room.*	Two, *twice one.*
Vi-ol, *an instrument.*	Caulk, *coarse span.*
Vi-al, *a small bottle.*	Calk, *to stop leaks.*
Ba-ken, *hardened by heat.*	Furs, *skins with soft hair.*
Ba-con, *smoked meat.*	Furze, *prickly shrubs.*
Base, *wicked.*	Glare, *splendour.*
Bass, *in musick, grave.*	Glaire, *white of eggs.*
Be, *to exist.*	Fel-low, *an associate.*
Bee, *an insect.*	Fel-loe, *the rim of a wheel.*
Beach, *shore of the ocean, &c.*	Mar-shal, *a chief officer.*
Beech, *name of a tree.*	Mar-tial, *warlike.*
Cal-en-dar, *a register.*	Prin-ci-pal, *essential part.*
Cal-en-der, *a press.*	Prin-ci-ple, *operative cause.*
Grease, *soft fat.*	Pres-ence, *state of being.*
Greece, *a country.*	Pres-ents, *donations.*
Dew, *moisture.*	Guest, *a visitor.*
Due, *a demand.*	Guess'd, *conjectured.*

Words in which the final e *is omitted in the derivative.*

1	2
Change, chang-ing.	Give, giv-ing.
Grace, gra-cing.	Hedge, hedg-ing.
Style, sty-ling.	Shuf-fle, shuf-fling.
Tri-fle, tri-fling.	Gen-er-ate, gen-er-a-ting.
Ri-fle, ri-fling.	Im-i-tate, im-i-ta-ting.
Place, pla-cing.	Judge, judg-ment.
Cure, cu-ra-ble.	Sense, sen-si-ble.
3	4
Ex-change, ex-chang-ing.	Glance, glan-cing.
Dis-pose, dis-po-sing.	Prance, pran-cing.
Re-ceive, re-cei-ving.	Solve, sol-ving.
Per-ceive, per-cei-ving.	Op-er-ate, op-er-a-ting.

will be here to-morrow, and the blood which is shed to-day shall have ransomed the life of my friend.

"Oh! could I erase from your bosoms every doubt, every mean suspicion of the honour of the man for whom I am about to suffer, I should go to my death with as much joy as to a marriage feast. Be it sufficient, in the mean time, that my friend will be found noble; that his truth is unimpeachable; that he will speedily prove it; that he is now on his way, hurrying forward, accusing himself, the adverse elements, and fortune; but I haste to prevent his speed. —Executioner! perform your duty."

As he pronounced the last words, a buzz began to rise among the remotest of the people; a distant voice was heard; the crowd caught the words, and 'Stop, stop the execution,' was repeated by the whole assembly. A man came at full speed; the throng gave way to his approach; he was mounted on a courser that almost flew; in an instant, he was off his horse, on the scaffold, and in the arms of Pythias.

"You are safe," he cried, "my friend! my dearest friend! the gods be praised, you are safe! I have now nothing but death to suffer, and am delivered from the anguish of those reproaches which I gave myself for having endangered a life so much dearer than my own." Pale, cold, and half speechless in the arms of his Damon, Pythias replied in broken accents, "Fatal haste!—Cruel impatience!—What envious powers have wrought impossibilities in your favour? But I will not be wholly disappointed. Since I cannot die to save, I will not survive you."

Dionysius heard, beheld, and considered all with astonishment. His heart was touched; he wept, and leaving his throne, he ascended the scaffold. "Live, live, ye incomparable pair!" he cried; "ye have borne unquestionable testimony to the existence of virtue; and that virtue equally evinces the existence

Lesson XXV.

Explanation of some of the most common French and Latin phrase which are frequently used in the English language.

Ad valorem, Latin,	*According to value.*
Alma mater, Latin,	*A cherishing mother.*
Beau monde, French,	*The fashionable world.*
Bona fide, Latin,	*In good faith.*
Bon mot, French,	*A witty repartee.*
Bon ton, French,	*Fashion.*
Compos mentis, Latin,	*Of sound mind.*
En masse, French,	*In a body,—All together.*
E pluribus unum, Latin,	*One of many—Motto of U.*
Ex officio, Latin,	*By virtue of his office.*
Ex parte, Latin,	*On one side.*
Fac simile, Latin,	*A close imitation.*
Fille de chambre, French,	*A chamber maid.*
Habeas corpus, Latin,	*You may have the body.*
Hotel Dieu, French,	*House of God.*
Non compos mentis, Latin,	*Not of sound mind.*
Versus, Latin,	*Against.*
Via, Latin,	*By the way of.*
Vice versa, Latin,	*On the contrary.*
Sanctum Sanctorum, Latin,	*The most Holy Place.*
Sang froid, French,	*With indifference.*
Pro tempore, Latin,	*For the time.*
Prima facie, Latin,	*On the first face.*
Per annum, Latin,	*By the year.*
Multum in parvo, Latin,	*Much in a little.*
Ne plus ultra, Latin,	*Nothing beyond.*
Literatim, Latin,	*Letter for letter.*
Per diem, Latin,	*By the day.*
Sans culottes, French,	*Without breeches.*
Primum mobile, Latin,	*The cause of motion.*
Pro bono publico, Latin,	*For the publick good.*
De but, French,	*Beginning.*
Beau, French,	*A man of fashion.*
Finis, Latin,	*End.*

God to reward it. Live happy; live renowned; oh, form me by your precepts, as ye have inted me by your example, to be worthy the paration of so sacred a friendship."

How blest the sacred tie that binds
In union sweet according minds!
How swift the heavenly course they run,
Whose hearts, whose faith, whose hopes are one!

To each, the soul of each how dear!
What jealous love, what holy fear!
How doth the generous flame within
Refine from earth and cleanse from sin!

Their streaming tears together flow,
For human guilt and mortal wo;
Their ardent prayers together rise,
Like mingling flames in sacrifice.

Together both they seek the place
Where God reveals his awful face;
How high, how strong their raptures swell,
There's none but kindred souls can tell.

Nor shall the glowing flame expire,
When nature drops her sickening fire:
Then shall they meet in realms above,
A heaven of joy—because of love.

EULOGIUM ON WILLIAM PENN.

ILLIAM PENN stands first among the lawgivers whose es and deeds are recorded in history.—Shall we pare with him Lycurgus, Solon, or Romulus, those iders of military commonwealths, who organized r citizens in dreadful array against the rest of their ies, taught them to consider their fellow men as barians, and themselves as alone worthy to rule r the earth?

What benefit did mankind derive from their boasted itutions? Interrogate the shades of those who fell

Lesson XXVI.

Initials and Abbreviations.

An Initial is the first letter only of a word—An Abbreviation consi two or more of the principal letters of a word.

A. A. S. *Fellow of the American Academy.*
A. B. *Bachelor of Arts.*
A. D. *In the year of our Lord.*
A. M. *Master of Arts.*
A. M. *Before Noon.*
B. D. *Bachelor of Divinity.*
B. V. *Blessed Virgin.*
C. S. *Keeper of the Seal.*
D. D. *Doctor of Divinity.*
F. R. S. *Fellow of Royal Society.*
G. R. *George the King.*
K. *King.*
LL. D. *Doctor of Laws.*
L. S. *Place of the Seal.*
M. *Marquis.*
M. B. *Bachelor of Physic.*
MS. *Manuscript.*
MSS. *Manuscripts.*
N. B. *Take Notice.*
N. C. *North Carolina.*
N. H. *New Hampshire.*
N. J. *New Jersey.*
N. S. *New Style.*
N. W. T. *North-West Territory.*
N. Y. *New York.*
O. S. *Old Style*
P. M. *Post-Master; Afternoon.*
P. O. *Post Office.*
P. S. *Postscript.*
Q. *Queen; Question.*
R. *The King.*
R. I. *Rhode Island.*
S. C. *South Carolina.*
S. T. D. *Doctor of Divi*
S. T. P. *Professor of Divin*
U. S. A. *United States America.*
Abp. *Archbishop.*
Acct. *Account.*
Ala. *Alabama.*
Atty. *Attorney.*
Aug. *August.*
Bart. *Baronet.*
Capt. *Captain.*
Chap. *Chapter.*
Co. *Company.*
Col. *Colonel.*
Com. *Commissioner.*
Con. *On the other hand.*
Conn. *Connecticut.*
Const. *Constable.*
Cr. *Credit; Creditor.*
Cts. *Cents.*
Cwt. *Hundred Weight.*
Dea. *Deacon.*
Dec. *December.*
Del. *Delaware.*
Dept. *Deputy.*
Do. *The Same.*
Ditto, *The same.*
Dr. *Doctor; Debtor.*
Ed. *Edition; Editor.*
Eph. *Ephesians.*
Esa. *Esaias.*

in the mighty contests between Athens and Lacedemon, between Carthage and Rome, and between Rome and the rest of the universe.

But see our William Penn, with weaponless hands, sitting down peaceably with his followers in the midst of savage nations, whose only occupation was shedding the blood of their fellow men, disarming them by his justice, and teaching them, for the first time, to view a stranger without distrust.

See them bury their tomahawks, in his presence, so deep that man shall never be able to find them again. See them under the shade of the thick groves of Coaquannock, extend the bright chain of friendship, and solemnly promise to preserve it as long as the sun and moon shall endure.

See him then with his companions establishing his commonwealth on the sole basis of religion, morality, and universal love, and adopting, as the fundamental maxim of his government, the rule handed down to us from Heaven, "Glory to God on high, and on earth peace, and good will to men."

Here was a spectacle for the potentates of the earth to look upon, an example for them to imitate. But the potentates of the earth did not see, or, if they saw, they turned away their eyes from the sight; they did not hear, or, if they heard, they shut their ears against the voice which called out to them from the wilderness,

Learn justice by admonition, and do not contemn the Deity.

The character of William Penn alone, sheds a never-fading lustre upon our history. No other State in this Union can boast of such an illustrious founder; none began their social career under auspices so honourable to humanity. Every trait of the life of that great man, every fact and anecdote of those golden times, will be sought for by our descendants

Eccl. *Ecclesiastes.*
Eng. *England—English.*
Ep. *Epistle.*
Esq. *Esquire.*
Etc. *et cætera—and the rest.*
Ex. *Example.*
Exr. *Executor.*
Feb. *February.*
Fr. *France.*
Gen. *General.*
Gent. *Gentleman.*
Geo. *George.*
Gov. *Governour.*
Hhd. *Hogshead.*
Heb. *Hebrews.*
Hon. *Honourable.*
Hund. *Hundred.*
Ibid. *In the same place.*
i. e. *That is.*
id. *The same.*
Ind. *Indiana.*
Isa. *Isaiah.*
Jan. *January.*
Jer. *Jeremiah.*
Km. *Kingdom.*
Kt. *Knight.*
Lat. *Latitude.*
lb. *Pound.*
Levit. *Leviticus.*
Lieut. *Lieutenant.*
Lon. *Longitude.*
Lond. *London.*
Lou. *Louisiana.*
Maj. *Major.*
Mass. *Massachusetts.*
Math. *Mathematicks.*
Md. *Maryland.*
Matt. *Matthew.*
Messrs. *Gentlemen.*
Mr. *Master—Mister.*
Mrs. *Mistress.*
Nem. con. *Unanimously*
No. *Number*
Nov. *November.*
Obj. *Objection.*
Oct. *October.*
Parl. *Parliament.*
Penn. *Pennsylvania.*
Per *By*
Per cent. *By the hundre*
Philom. *Lover of Learni*
Pres. *President.*
Prof. *Professor.*
Prov. *Proverbs.*
q. d. *As if he should sa*
q. l. *As much as you ple*
Regr. *Register.*
Rep. *Representative.*
Rev. *Reverend—Revela*
Rt. Hon. *Right Honour*
St. *Saint.*
Sen. *Senator.*
Sept. *September.*
ss. *To wit—Namely.*
Tenn. *Tennessee.*
Thes. *Thessalonians.*
Thos. *Thomas.*
Va. *Virginia.*
Viz. *Namely.*
Vt. *Vermont.*
Wt. *Weight.*
Yd. *Yard.*
Zech. *Zechariah.*
Zeph. *Zephaniah.*
& *And.*
&c. *Et cætera—and so f*

avidity, and will furnish many an interesting ject for the fancy of the novelist, and the enthu- m of the poet.

I would not wear the warrior's wreath;
I would not court his crown:
For love and virtue sink beneath
His dark and vengeful frown.

I would not seek my fame, to build
On glory's dizzy height:
Her temple is with orphans fill'd—
Blood soils her sceptre bright.

I would not wear the diadem,
By folly priz'd so dear:
For want and wo hath bought each gem,
And ev'ry pearl's a tear.

I would not heap the golden chest,
Which sordid spirits crave:
For ev'ry grain (by penury curst)
Is gather'd from the grave.

No:—let my wreath unsully'd be—
My fame, be virtuous youth—
My wealth, be kindness, charity—
My diadem, be truth.

MONEY.

Charles, what is money? Money is the most pre- us metals coined for commercial purposes, or for n to carry on trade with each other.—What are coins of the United States? A gold coin, a silver n, and a copper coin.—What do these several coins sist of? Eagles, dollars, dimes, and cents.—How ny cents make a dime? Ten—and ten dimes make lollar—ten dollars an eagle; this is a gold coin: llars and dimes are silver coin; cents are copper in. There are also ten mills in a cent; but this is imaginary coin.

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 1 2
fate, far, fall, fat, wad—me, met—pine, pin—no, move—

3 4 5 1 2 3 32 33
nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull—oil, pound—thin. THIS.

LESSON XXVII.

☞ In all the succeeding Lessons, the figures over the words point to the accented syllable without any other direction.

Names of Men, accented.

4
Ad-am
Al-bert
Al-len
Al-fred
Am-brose
An-drew
Fran-cis
Hor-ace
John
Josh-u-a
Jon-a-than
Mat-thew
Ol-i-ver
Rob-ert
Sam-u-el
Thom-as
Dan-iel
Val-en-tine

1
Aa-ron
A-sa-hel
A-saph
A-sa
A-mos
A-bel
A-bram

1
Mi-chel
Mo-ses
Na-than
Pe-ter
Ru-fus
Si-mon
Ste-phen
Si-las
Za-dock
The-o-dore
Lu-ther
Le-vi
Lew-is
Jo-seph
James
I-saac
Hi-ram
E-noch
Da-vid

2
Ez-ra
Ed-mund
Ed-ward
Ed-win
Eg-bert
Gil-bert

2
Seth
Clark
Charles
Ben-net
Ar-nold
Ar-thur
Bar-na-bas
Ben-ja-min
Will-iam
Is-ra-el
Phil-ip
Hen-ry

3
Wal-ter
Paul
George
Nor-man

1
Ho-ra-tio
E-li-sha
E-ze-ki-el
U-ri-ah
E-li-jah

4
Na-than-iel
E-ras-tus

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

NEVER did the wise Ulysses take more pains with his beloved Telemachus, than did Mr. Washington with George, to inspire him with an early love of TRUTH. "Truth, George," said he, "is the loveliest quality of youth. I would ride fifty miles, my son, to see the boy whose heart is so honest, and his lips so pure, that we may depend on every word he says.

"O, how lovely does such a child appear in the eyes of every body! His parents doat on him. His relations glory in him. They are constantly praising him to their children, whom they beg to imitate him. They are often sending for him to visit them; and receive him, when he comes, with as much joy as if he were an angel, come to set good examples to their children.

"But oh! how different, George, is the case with the boy who is so given to lying, that nobody can believe a word he says! He is looked at with aversion wherever he goes; and parents dread to see him come among their children. Oh, George! my son! rather than see *you* come to this pass, dear as you are to my heart, gladly would I assist to nail you up in your little coffin, and follow you to your grave. Hard, indeed, would it be for me to give up my son, whose feet are always so ready to run about with me, and whose fondly looking eyes, and sweet prattle, make so large a part of my happiness. But still I would give him up, rather than see him a common liar."

"Pa," said George, very seriously, "do I ever tell lies?"

"No, George; I thank God, you do not, my son; and I rejoice in the hope that you never will. Whenever, by accident, you do any thing wrong, which must often be the case, as you are but a poor little boy yet, without experience or knowledge, you must never tell a falsehood to conceal it, but come bravely up, my son, like a little man, and tell me of it."

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 1 2
fate. far, fall, fat, wad—me, met—pine, pin—no, move,

3 4 5 1 2 3 32 33
nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull—oil, pound—thin, THIS.

LESSON XXVIII.

Names of Women, accented.

4	1	2
Ann	Grace	Mar-i-on
An-na	Jane	Ruth
An-nis	Flo-ra	Hel-en
Sal-ly	Lu-cy	Em-ma
Nan-cy	Ma-ry	Lyd-i-a
Char-lotte	Phe-be	Mar-tha
Fran-ces	Su-san	Mar-ga-ret
Clar-is-sa	Sa-rah	Ev-a-line
Car-o-line	Ra-chel	Is-a-bel
Han-nah	Eu-nice	Es-*th*er
Har-ri-et	De-li-a	Em-i-ly
Kath-a-rine	A-my	Em-i-line
1	Reu-by	2
A-me-lia	1	Ju-li-el-ma
Al-mi-ra	So-phi-a	Hen-ri-et-ta
Mal-vi-na	Ma-ri-a	2
E-li-za	Sa-ti-ra	An-ge-line
Pa-me-li-a	La-vi-na	Ad-a-line
Lu-cre-tia	E-lis-a-beth	Ot-te-line
Pul-che-ra	2	3
Lu-ce-be	Au-ril-la	Dor-cas
Sa-li-na	Me-lin-da	Dor-o-thy
Ur-su-la	E-mil-i-a	Lau-ra
1	Lu-cin-da	1
Cle-o-pa-tra	Re-bec-ca	Cle-or-a
4	Me-lis-sa	Ju-li-a
Chris-ti-an-a	A-man-da	Peace

/hen George was about six years old, he was
le the wealthy master of a hatchet; of which, like
t little boys, he was immoderately fond; and was
stantly going about chopping every thing that came
is way. One day, in the garden, where he often
ised himself with hacking his mother's pea-sticks,
nluckily tried the edge of his hatchet on the body
ı beautiful young English cherry-tree, which he
ked so terribly, that I don't believe the tree ever
the better of it.

'he next morning the old gentleman, finding out
t had befallen his tree, which, by the by, was a
it favourite, came into the house, and, with much
mth, asked for the mischievous author, declaring,
ie same time, that he would not have taken five
ieas for his tree. Nobody could tell him any thing
ut it. Presently, George and his hatchet made
r appearance.

George," said his father, "do you know who killed
beautiful little cherry-tree, yonder in the garden?"
s was a tough question, and George staggered under
r a moment; but quickly recovered himself, and
:ing at his father, with the sweet face of youth,
htened with the inexpressible charm of all-con-
:ing truth, he bravely cried out, "I can't tell a lie,
you *know* I can't tell a lie. I did cut it with my
:het."

Run to my arms, you dearest boy!" cried his father
'ansports, "run to my arms! glad am I, George,
you killed my tree; for you have paid me for it
ousand fold. Such an act of heroism in my son is
nore worth than a thousand trees, though blossom-
/ith silver, and their fruits of purest gold."

GOVERNMENT AND LAWS.

HE heads and fathers of families were anciently
governours; and this kind of government, was
:d Patriarchal. The histories of Abraham, Isaac,

Lesson XXIX.

UNITED STATES.

How are the United States bounded?—They are bounded on the North by Canada, on the South by Mexico, on the East by the Atlantick Ocean and on the West by the Pacifick Ocean.

What are the Civil Divisions of this extensive Country?—It is divided into twenty-four States, six Territories, and one District; and the States are divided into Eastern, Middle, Southern, and Western. The names of the States, and their capital towns, are given below.

	States.	*Capital Towns.*
New-England or *Eastern States*—	Maine	Port-land
	New-Hamp-shire	Con-cord
	Ver-mont	Mont-pel-ier
	Mas-sa-chu-setts	Bos-ton
	Rhode-Is-land	Prov-i-dence
		New-Port
	Con-nect-i-cut	Hart-ford
		New-Ha-ven
Middle States—	New-York	Al-ba-ny
	New-Jer-sey	Tren-ton
	Penn-syl-va-ni-a	Har-ris-burg
	Del-a-ware	Do-ver
Southern States—	Ma-ry-land	An-nap-o-lis
	Vir-gin-i-a	Rich-mond
	North-Ca-ro-li-na	Ra-leigh
	South-Ca-ro-li-na	Co-lum-bi-a
	Geor-gi-a	Mil-ledge-ville
	Al-a-ba-ma	Ca-haw-ba
	Mis-sis-sip-pi	Jack-son
	Lou-i-si-a-na	New-Or-leans
Western States—	Ten-nes-see	Nash-ville
	Ken-tuc-ky	Frank-fort
	O-hi-o	Co-lum-bus
	In-di-a-na	In-dian-ap-o-lis
	Il-li-nois	Van-da-li-a
	Mis-sou-ri	Jef-fer-son
Territories—	Mich-i-gan	De-troit
	North-west	
	West-ern	
	Ar-kan-sas	Ar-kop-o-lis
	Flor-i-da	Tal-la-has-see
District—	Co-lum-bi-a	Wash-ing-ton

and Jacob, are beautiful illustrations of this state of human society.

When the family grew too large, the branches sometimes separated, as we observe in the instance of Abraham and Lot; and of Jacob and Esau; but when they resided together, some one would be regarded as the head: in due time, a title would be given to this ruler; and he would be called a chief, captain, judge, dictator, king, sultan, or emperor.

Such was the origin of all governments; and they would prove of various tendencies, according to the character of the first rulers. Any quarrel between two tribes, would give to both of them a military character.

He who got the better, would be in danger of being inspired with a love of conquest; hence, much misery would arise. In time, many tribes or families would unite into one; as well for offence as defence: such, doubtless, was the origin of nations.

The land of Canaan, when invaded by the Israelites, was sub-divided, in this way, into petty tribes; so was Britain, when it was invaded by Cesar; Italy, also, was divided in the same way, before the ambition and military character of certain Romans led them to make war with their neighbours.

Such, too, is the state of nameless tribes in North and South America; in Africa, Tartary, and Siberia, at this day.

Every man in a society, or nation, is bound to respect its welfare; to do nothing injurious to its members; and to conform himself to the rules or laws by which it is held together, maintained, and protected. By obeying the laws himself, he sets an example to others; and he also partakes of the common benefit and protection afforded by them.

Lesson XXX.

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 1 2
fate, far, fall, fat, wad—me, met—pine, pin—no, move —

3 4 5 1 2 3 32 33
nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull—oil, pound—thin, this.

In all words ending in ow *unaccented,* w *is silent, and* o *has its long open sound.*

4	4	2
Gal-lo*ws*	spar-ro*w*	bar-ro*w*
har-ro*w*	tal-lo*w*	bil-lo*w*
cal-lo*w*	bor-ro*w*	bur-ro*w*
mal-lo*w*	fol-lo*w*	el-bo*w*
mar-ro*w*	mor-ro*w*	fel-lo*w*
fal-lo*w*	sor-ro*w*	whit-lo*w*
far-ro*w*	wal-lo*w*	wid-o*w*
nar-ro*w*	2	win-do*w*
hol-lo*w*	bel-lo*ws*	win-no*w*
shad-o*w*	mea*d*-o*w*	yel-lo*w*
shal-lo*w*	mel-lo*w*	wil-lo*w*

Lesson XXXI.

When s *and* z *are preceded by an accented vowel, and followed by* ia, ie, io, *or* u *long, they have the sound of* zh; *when* i *begins a final syllable, it sounds like* y.

1	1	2
Dis-po-sure	col-lu-*sion*	e-lis-*ion*
de-lu-*sion*	con-clu-*sion*	e-lys-*ian*
e-va-*sion*	con-fu-*sion*	di-vis-*ion*
de-tru-*sion*	con-tu-*sion*	de-cis-*ion*
e-ro-*sion*	dif-fu-*sion*	de-ris-*ion*
in-tru-*sion*	ef-fu-*sion*	pro-vis-*ion*
in-fu-*sion*	1	pre-cis-*ion*
pro-fu-*sion*	bra-*sier*	re-cis-*ion*
oc-ca-*sion*	cro-*sier*	al-lis-*ion*
ob-tru-*sion*	fu-*sion*	ab-sciss-*ion*

UNITED STATES.

THE Government of the United States, is a representative democracy. All power resides ultimately in the people; but they exercise it by means of their Representatives, or persons chosen by them for that purpose. The Constitution is a written one; and to its provisions all the departments of the government are bound to conform; and the act of any one of them, even an act of Congress, if contrary thereto, is void.

The executive power is vested in "THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES." He is chosen every fourth year by electors appointed by the several States.—He is the commander in chief of the army and navy; and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, makes treaties, appoints judges, foreign ministers, and other officers.—He is liable to be impeached and removed from office for misbehaviour. He is re-eligible as often as the people please to re-elect him.

The legislative power resides in a CONGRESS, consisting of a *Senate* and *House of Representatives*. The Senate consists of two members from each State in the Union, chosen by the legislature thereof, and remain in office six years. The members of the House of Representatives are chosen by the people of each State for two years. The Senate has the power to try all impeachments—the House of Representatives prefers them.

Every law must be passed by both the Senate and House of Representatives, and also receive the approbation of the President; or if he dissent, two thirds of each House must, after his dissent, concur in passing it.

The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court, established by the Constitution, and in such inferior courts as Congress may think fit to establish. Besides the ordinary exercise of its power of deciding controversies, it is incident to the judicial power of the United States to pass upon the acts of Congress and decide

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 1 2
fate, far, fall, fat, wad—me, met—pine, pin—no, move,

3 4 5 1 2 3 32 33
nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull—oil, pound—thin, THis.

1	1	2
vis-*ion*	le*i*-sure	col-lis-*ion*
me*a*s-ure	a-zure	con-cis-*ion*
ple*a*s-ure	gla-z*i*er	1
tre*a*s-ure	ra-sure	ex-clu-s*i*on
ad-he-s*i*on	ho-s*i*er	ex-plo-s*i*on
al-lu-s*i*on	se*i*-zure	cor-ro-s*i*on
am-bro-si-al*		co-he-s*i*on

* *In* am-bro-si-al, i *sounds like* e *long.*

LESSON XXXII.

The letters c, s, *and* t, *take the sound of* sh, *when the accent is on the preceding vowel; but when the accent is on the succeeding vowel, they preserve their simple sounds.*

4	1	2
Tran-s*i*ent	gre-c*i*an	fic-t*i*ous
con-sc*i*ence	gra-c*i*ous	nup-tial
con-sc*i*ous	pa-t*i*ent	lus-c*i*ous
cap-t*i*ous	quo-t*i*ent	4
fac-t*i*ous	spa-c*i*ous	cir-cum-stan-tial
1	spe-cies	4
ex-cru-ci-ate	so-cial	sub-stan-tiate
ex-pa-ti-ate	sa-tiate	2
fa-ce-tious	an-cient	con-fi-den-tial
fal-la-cious	2	pen-i-ten-tial
fe-ro-cious	an-nun-ci-ate	pes-ti-len-tial
in-gra-ti-ate	con-ten-tious	prov-i-den-tial
lo-qua-cious	cre-den-tials	rev-er-en-tial
ne-go-ti-ate	e-nun-ci-ate	res-i-den-tia-ry
pro-ca-cious	om-nis-ci-ence	2
ra-pa-cious	po-ten-tial	pru-den-tial
se-qua-cious	pro-vin-cial	sen-ten-tious

ıeir constitutionality; a power essential to the nance of the rights of the people, but not known of the governments of Europe. In England, the of parliament is said, "by a figure rather too to be omnipotent; and the people are bound ıcts, however arbitrary. In the United States, islative power is wisely limited.

des the general government, whose power for ɔurposes extends over the whole union, each as a separate local government, whose jurisdic- confined to the regulation of its own concerns. separate governments are all republican, and generally of a Governour, and two legislative ıes; though the powers of the different depart- are variously modelled in the several States.

: rights of personal security, personal liberty, ivate property, are equally protected in this y, as in England, and by much the same means. agna Charta, the bulwark of English liberty, ıowledged in most, probably in every one of ıtes. The privilege of the Habeas Corpus, the f trial by jury, to be heard in criminal cases ıself and counsel, to meet the witnesses face to ɔ be protected from giving testimony against elf, and the other great and essential principles ɛrty, are firmly established.

re are no titles, no orders of nobility, nor priv- orders of any kind, in the United States. Merit it is considered ought to distinguish men. Nor e any established religion here: every man is d to worship Almighty God according to the ɛs of his own conscience. Well may the excla- ı of the Mantuan poet be applied to these people: *rtunatos nimium, sua si bona norint.*"—"O most people, if they did but know their own hap- ."

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 1 2
fate, far, fall, fat, wad—me, met—pine, pin—no, move—

3 4 5 1 2 3 32 33
nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull—oil, pound—thin, THIS.

LESSON XXXIII.

The letter d, *when preceded by an accented syllable, a followed by a diphthong, has the sound of* j; *when precedes* i, *it has the sound of* ks.

2	4	4
Pen-du-lous	bat-tal-ion	coll-ier
pen-du-lum	com-pan-ion	pon-iard
sol-dier	ras-call-ion	on-ion
cred-u-lous	se-ragl-io	val-iant
1	2	2
fol-io	mill-ion	pa-vil-ion
jun-ior	min-ion	pos-till-ion
sav-iour	pill-ion	punc-til-io
seign-ior	pin-ion	re-bell-ion
u-ni-on	trill-ion	con-nex-ion
al-ien	trunn-ions	de-flux-ion
ge-ni-al	cull-ion	1
ge-ni-us	runn-ion	pe-cu-li-ar
3	flex-ion	com-nun-ion
bull-ion	flux-ion	con-ve-ni-ent
4	2	2
an-them	thun-der	an-tip-a-thy
pan-ther	meth-od	pa-ren-the-sis
cath-o-lick	ep-i-thet	a-rith-me-tick
lab-yr-inth	leth-ar-gy	an-tith-e-sis
am-a-ranth	pleth-o-ry	au-then-tick
am-e-thyst	sym-pa-thy	pa-thet-ick
ap-a-thy	thim-ble	syn-thet-ick
sab-bath	this-tle	ath-let-ick

DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

The continent of America was probably unknown to the ancients. If once known, as some have supposed, to the Carthaginians, the Scandinavians, and the Welsh, all knowledge of it was afterwards lost. The discovery of this extensive region, constituting nearly one half of the habitable globe, was the accidental result of the attempts, made in the fifteenth century, to find a passage, by sea, from the ports of Europe to the East Indies, whose precious commodities were then transported, over land, by a long, dangerous, and expensive route.

This passage was universally sought by sailing south, along the western coasts of Europe and Africa, in the hope of finding the termination of the continent, when the Indies, it was supposed, might be attained by taking at first an easterly and then a northerly course. The discovery of the Cape of Good Hope, in 1487, encouraged expectation, and gave increased activity to the spirit of adventure.

Among the navigators of that age, Christopher Columbus, a native of the republic of Genoa, was distinguished for experience and skill in his profession, for extensive knowledge, and for a bold and original genius. The shape of the earth, then known to be round, and the fact that pieces of carved wood, a canoe, and two human bodies, of a complexion different from that of Europeans, had been driven, by long westerly winds, upon the shores of islands contiguous to Europe, suggested to his observing mind the project of seeking the East Indies by sailing directly west.

Unable to defray the expenses of an expedition, he sought first the assistance of his native city. His countrymen, accustomed only to cruising, in frail vessels, along the shores of the continent, treated the project as chimerical, and declined furnishing aid. A pressing application to the king of Portugal, in whose dominions he had resided, met likewise with

7085

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 1 2
fate, far, fall, fat, wad—me, met—pine, pin—no, move—

3 4 5 1 2 3 32 33
nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull—oil, pound—thin, THIS.

4	2	2
pol-y-the-ism	thurs-day	ca-thar-tick
1	trip*h*-thong	me-theg-lin
e-ther	4	3
ja-cinth	can-thar-i-des	in-thrall
the-sis	mis-an-thro-py	a-*th*wart
ze-nith	phi-lan-thro-py	3
the-a-tre	the-oc-ra-cy	or-tho-dox-y
hy-a-cynth	the-ol-o-gy	or tho-e-py
a-the-ism	ther-mom-e-ter	or-tho-e-pist
the-o-ry	an-thol-o-gy	1
the-o-rem	a-can-thus	ap-o-the-o-sis
1	2	4
cloTH-ier	fa-THER	raTH-er
ei-THER	far-THing	faTH-om
hea-THen	far-THER	gaTH-er
nei-THER	wea*TH*-er	log-a-rithms
1	WITH-er	2
be-neaTH	wheTH-er	poTH-er
be-queaTH	neTH-er.	broTH-el
2	weTH-er	broTH-er
SOUTH-ern	priTH-ee	wor-THy
teTH-er	bur-THen	moTH-er
thiTH-er	feaTH-er	smoTH-er
whiTH-er	hiTH-er	oTH-er

q *always sounds like* k, *and is invariably followed by* u, *as in the following words.*

2	2	2
E-qui-ty	li-quor	an-ti-qui-ty
e-qui-ta-ble	li-que-fy	in-i-qui-ty
li-quid	li-qui-date	ob-li-qui-ty

ridicule and rejection. Persevering in his purpose, he then sent his brother Bartholomew to England, to apply to Henry VII, and went himself to Spain, which was then governed by Ferdinand and Isabella, from whom he solicited assistance.

For a long time he solicited in vain. At length the queen, persuaded by his representations, became his friend and patron. By her direction, three small vessels were fitted out, and he was authorised to sail with these upon his projected voyage of discovery. On the 3d of August, 1492, he departed from Palos, in Spain, directing his course towards the Canary islands.

He stopped there to refit, and, on the sixth of September, boldly adventured into seas which no vessel had yet entered, with no chart to direct him, no guide but his compass, and without any knowledge of the tides or currents which might interrupt his course. He moved rapidly before the trade wind, which blows invariably from the east to the west between the tropics, judiciously concealing from his ignorant and timid crews the progress he made, lest they might be alarmed at the speed with which they receded from home.

About the fourteenth of September, he was distant nearly six hundred miles from the most westerly of the Canaries, and here the magnetic needle was observed to vary from its direction to the polar star, and incline towards the west; an appearance which, although now familiar, had never before been observed.

Columbus and his companions were alarmed. They were far from land, and far from the tracks of other navigators. All before and around them was unknown, and their only guide seemed to be no longer entitled to their confidence. But although alarmed, Columbus lost not his presence of mind. He assigned a reason for the variation, which, without satisfying himself, silenced the murmurs of his companions.

1 2 3 4 5 1 2. 1 2 1 2
fate, far, fall, fat, wad—me, met—pine, pin—no, move —

3 4 5 1 2 3 32 33
nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull—oil, pound—thin, this.

Lesson XXXIV.

When the accent precedes the letter t, *it goes into* sh, tch, *or* tsh; *but when the accent immediately follows it,* t *preserves its simple sound.*

4
Bas-tion
ac-tion
frac-tion
man-sion
pas-sion
sanc-tion
op-tion

1
tune
tu-tor
tu-tor-ess
tu-tor-age
tu-mult
tu-mour
tu-te-lar

2
chris-tian
fus-tian
mix-tion
dic-tion
fra-tion
fric-tion
fic-tion
func-tion
men-tion

2
ce-les-tial
com-bus-tion
di-ges-tion
com-mis-sion
com-pres-sion
con-fes-sion
con-sump-tion
con-ven-tion
con-vic-tion
cor-rec-tion
de-cep-tion
de-scrip-tion
di-rec-tion
dis-tinc-tion
ex-cep-tion
ex-pres-sion
in-flic-tion
ob-jec-tion
pro-fes-sion
pro-tec-tion
pre-emp-tion
re-demp-tion
re-flec-tion
sub-jec-tion
suc-ces-sion

1
ces-sa-tion
com-mo-tion
de-vo-tion
plan-ta-tion
pol-lu-tion
pro-por-tion
re-la-tion
sal-va-tion
fi-du-cial

4
nat-u-ral-ist
nat-u-ral-ly

4
con-grat-u-late
grat-u-la-tion
con-grat-u-la-tion
sub-stan-tial

2
in-di-ges-tion
su-per-struc-ture

2
ad-mis-sion
af-fec-tion
af-flic-tion
as-cen-sion

But the interval of quiet and subornination was short. Disaffection soon re-appeared among the ignorant and wavering, and, gradually spreading, at length pervaded the whole squadron. The men blamed their sovereign for listening to the schemes of a dreaming adventurer. The indications of land had all proved fallacious. They would be amused and deceived no longer. They agreed that Columbus should be forced to relinquish an undertaking which seemed to promise nothing but destruction; and some of the more daring talked of throwing him into the sea, as a visionary projector, whose death would cause no regret, and produce no inquiry.

Amidst these difficulties, Columbus displayed those traits of character which proved the greatness of his mind, and his peculiar fitness for the arduous duties of his station. He appeared with a steady and cheerful countenance, as if satisfied with what he had done. Sometimes he soothed his companions, by holding out to them the prospect of riches and of fame, and by offering a gratuity to him who should first discover land. Sometimes he assumed a tone of authority, threatening them with the vengeance of their sovereign, and everlasting infamy, should they compel him to abandon the undertaking.

These encouragements and threats prevented open and forcible resistance to his authority. Meanwhile the squadron proceeded onward; the indications of land had become frequent, and convinced him that it could not be far distant. But his crew were unconvinced, and their discontent increased. Assembling tumultuously on deck, they demanded to be conducted back to Spain. As a last expedient, he proposed, that they should continue on their course three days longer, and if, in that time, land should not be discovered, he would then comply with their demand.

They consented. Before the time expired, Columbus, on the 11th of October, at midnight, saw a light

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 1 2
fate, far, fall, fat, wad—me, met—pine, pin—no, move—

3 4 5 1 2 3 32 33
nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull—oil, pound—thin, this.

2	2	2
mis-sion	sus-pen-sion	as-sump-tion
pen-sion	as-per-sion	at-ten-tion
sec-tion	as-ser-tion	col-lec-tion
ses-sion	a-ver-sion	3
ten-sion	con-ver-sion	auc-tion
unc-tion	de-ser-tion	2
ver-sion	dis-per-sion	re-ver-sion

Lesson XXXV.

In words from the learned languages, ch are generally pronounced like k

4	1	2
Chasm	tro-chee	chrism
an-chor	o-chre	chord
pas-chal	e-poch	school
col-ick	christ	chris-ten
chol-er	chyle	chym-ist
col-lis-ion	scheme	chym-ic-al
col-lop	choir*	ech-o
col-lier	chy-lous	chrys-o-lite
col-le-gi-an	cho-rus	pen-ta-teuch
mon-arch	te-trarch	sep-ul-chre
an-ar-chy	ache	tech-ni-cal
char-ac-ter	3	stom-ach
al-chy-my	chord	mel-an-chol-y
sac-cha-rine	or-ches-tre	chym-is-try
anch-or	1	4
lach-ry-mal	cha-os	chro-mat-ick
cat-e-chism	cho-ral	me-chan-ick
chron-i-cle	pa-tri-arch	an-ach-ro-nism
mach-i-nate	pa-tri-arch-al	an-ach-o-rite

* Kwire.

glimmering at a distance. "A light! a light!" was the joyful exclamation which instantly resounded through the squadron. On the approach of morning, all hands stood gazing intently in the direction where land, it was expected, would be discovered.

Soon, on board the Pinta, the most forward vessel, was heard the cry of "Land! land!" which was repeated, with almost frantick delight, by the crews of the other vessels. Passing from one extreme to the other, they, who a few days before had reviled and insulted their commander, now regarded him as one whom the Deity had endowed with knowledge and penetration above the common lot of mortals.

At sunrise, Columbus, in a rich and splendid dress, landed, and, with a drawn sword in his hand, and displaying the royal standard, took possession of the island for the crown of Spain, all his followers kneeling on the shore, and kissing the ground with tears of joy. The natives, who had assembled in great numbers on the first appearance of the ships, stood around the Spaniards, gazing in speechless astonishment.

The Europeans were hardly less amazed at the scene before them. Every herb, and shrub, and tree, was different from those which flourished in Europe. The inhabitants appeared in the simple innocence of nature, entirely naked. Their black hair, long and uncurled, floated upon their shoulders, or was bound in tresses around their heads. Though not tall, they were well shaped and active. They were shy at first, through fear; but soon became familiar with the Spaniards, from whom, with transports of joy, they received various trinkets, for which, in return, they gave such provisions as they had, and some cotton yarn, the only commodity of value they could produce.

To this island Columbus gave the name of San Salvador. The natives called it Guanahani, and by that name it is now known. It is one of the Bahama isles, and is above 3000 miles from Gomera, the most west-

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 1 2
fate. far, fall, fat, wad—me, met—pine, pin—no, move,

3 4 5 1 2 3 32 33
nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull—oil, pound—thin, THIS.

LESSON XXXVI.

In words of French origin, ch *generally sounds like* sh *and accented* i *like* e *long.*

4	1	1
Chan-cre	ma-chine	man-da-rin
chan-crous	cash-ier	brig-a-dier
1	an-tique	chev-a-lier
cham-ade	fa-tigue	deb-au-chee
cham-paign	in-trigue	chan-de-lier
cha-grin	ma-rine	cap-u-chin
chi-cane	dern-ier	mag-a-zine
1	po-lice	bom-ba-sin
pique	ma-chin-er-y	cor-de-lier
chaise	32	gren-a-dier
shire	cham-ois	deb-el-la-tion

LESSON XXXVII.

g *hard before* e, i, *and* y.

4	2	3
Hag-gish	leg-ume	au-ger
jag-gy	pig-gin	2
jag-ged	rig-ger	be-gin
dag-ger	rig-gish	to-geth-er
crag-gy	rig-ging	4
hag-gle	slug-gish	bog-gy
crag-ged	sprig-gy	fog-gy
flag-gy	trig-ger	clog-gy
scrag-ged	twig-gen	cog-ger
scrag-gy	twig-gy	dog-ged
shag-gy	gold	nog-gin

fin of the Canaries. From the poverty and ignorance of the inhabitants, Columbus was convinced that he had not yet arrived at the rich country which was the object of his search. Leaving Guanahani, he discovered and visited several other islands, and at length arrived at one called Hayti, by the natives, and by him Hispaniola. Here he remained a few weeks, and then returned to Spain.

The news of his wonderful discovery filled the kingdom with astonishment and joy. His reception at court was accompanied by flattering and splendid ceremonies ordained for the occasion: and he was honoured by many proofs of royal favour. He made three subsequent voyages; and, in 1498, discovered the continent of America, at the mouth of the Oronoko, a river of the third or fourth magnitude in the New World, but far surpassing the largest in the Old.

The honour, however, of first discovering the continent, must, without diminishing the merit of Columbus, be given to John Cabot and his son Sebastian. They were Venetians by birth, but, soon after the result of the first voyage of Columbus was known, were sent, by the king of England, on an expedition of discovery, in the same direction. In June, 1497, they arrived at the island of Newfoundland, in North America, and, proceeding westward, soon after reached the continent. It being their object also to find a direct passage to the East Indies, they first sailed northwardly in search of it, as far as the 57th degree of latitude; then, returning, cruised along the coast to East Florida; and thence sailed to England, without having made any settlement. Upon the discoveries made in this voyage, the English founded their claim to the eastern portion of North America.

In 1499, Alonzo de Ojeda, a companion of Columbus in his first expedition, sailing under the patronage of several Portuguese merchants, discovered the continent at Paria, in the 5th degree of north latitude.—

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 1 2
fate, far, fall, fat, wad—me, met—pine, pin—no, move—

3 4 5 1 2 3 32 33
nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull—oil, pound—thin, this.

4	2	4
quag-gy	get	brag-ger
rag-ged	gild	wag-gish
snag-ged	gimp	wag-ger-y
snag-gy	tar-get	log-ger-head

Lesson XXXVIII.

At the beginning of a syllable, g sounds like j: *and* c *at the beginning of a syllable sounds like* s.

4	2	4
Fa-cile	ve-gil	e-da-ci-ty
fra-gile	fri-gid	ex-ag-ger-ate
pla-cid	ri-gid	mor-da-ci-ty
ta-cit	si-gil	nu-ga-ci-ty
a-gi-tate	pi-geon	o-pa-ci-ty
fla-ge-let	le-gi-ble	ra-pa-ci-ty
la-cer-ate	pre-ce-dent	sa-ga-ci-ty
pa-ci-fy	pre-ci-pice	se-qua-ci-ty
pa-geant-try	re-ci-pe	vi-va-ci-ty
pa-gi-nal	de-ci-mal	te-na-ci-ty
ma-gic	de-ci-mate	ve-ra-ci-ty
tra-gic	re-gi-cide	4
a-gile	re-gi-men	the-o-lo-gi-cal
a-cid	re-gi-ment	re-cip-ro-ci-ty
ma-cer-ate	spe-ci-men	as-tro-lo-gic-al
ma-gis-trate	2	tau-to-lo-gi-cal
tra-ge-dy	du-pli-ci-ty	phi-lo-log-i-cal
lo-gic	an-ti-ci-pate	ped-a-gog-i-cal
pro-ge-ny	par-ti-ci-pate	ge-o-lo-gic-al

Americus Vespucius, a Florentine gentleman who accompanied him, published, on his return, an account of the voyage, and a description of the country which they had visited: and from him, it derives the name which it bears—AMERICA.

Analysis of Diphthongs and Triphthongs.

A diphthong when properly defined, is two simple vocal sounds uttered by one and the same emission of breath, and joined in such a manner that each loses a portion of its natural length; but from the junction produceth a compound sound, equal in the time of pronouncing to either of them taken separately, and so making still but one syllable.

Diphthongs are naturally divided into proper and improper; the proper are such as have two distinct vocal sounds, and the improper such as have but one.

The proper diphthongs are,

ea in ocean	io in question	oy in boy
eu in feud	oi in voice	ua in assuage
ew in jewel	ou in pound	ue in mansuetude
ia in poniard	ow in now	ui in languid
ie in spaniel		

The improper diphthongs are,

ae in Cæsar	ea in clean	ie in friend
ai in aim	ee in reed	oa in coat
ao in gaol	ei in ceiling	oe in œconomy
au in taught	eo in people	oo in moon
aw in law	ey in they	ow in crow

Æ. This diphthong, says Dr. Johnson, is perfectly useless in our language, and *e* should in all cases be substituted in its stead, as *Cesar* for *Cæsar.*

AI. The sound of this diphthong is exactly like the long slender sound of *a*, thus *pail*, a vessel, and *pale*, colour, are perfectly the same sound.

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 1 2
fate, far, fall, fat, wad—me, met—pine, pin—no, move—

3 4 5 1 2 3 32 33
nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull—oil, pound—thin, THis.

LESSON XXXIX.

When x *ends a syllable with the accent on it, or when the accent is on the next syllable, if it begin with a consonant, it sounds sharp like* ks ; *when the accent is not on it, and the next syllable begins with a vowel, it sounds flat like* gz.

2	1	2
Ex-er-cise	tax-a-tion	ex-ist
ex-cel-lence	vex-a-tion	ex-empt
ex-cel-lent	ex-a-mine	ex-ult
ex-cel-lent-ly	ex-u-be-rance	ex-em-pli-fy
ex-ca-va-tor	ex-crete	ex-em-plar
1	ex-cre-tion	ex-ec-u-tor
ex-cave	ex-cite-ment	4
ex-ce-cate	2	ex-ot-ick
ex-ca-vate	ex-cur-sion	ex-an-i-mate
ex-cuse	ex-cur-sive	ex-as-per-ate
	ex-cres-cent	ex-on-er-ate

LESSON XL.

In all words like the following, where h *follows* w, *they should be pronounced as though* w *followed* h, *thus* hwale, hweal.

1	2	2	2
Wheat	where	whurt	whif-fle
wheel	whet	whirl	whim-sey
wheal	when	whiz	wheth-er
whale	whelm	whit	wher-ry
wheeze	which	wher-ret	whin-ny
while	whis-per	whis-tle	whith-er
whilst	whit-tle	whit-ster	whit-low

AO. This combination of vowels in a diphthong is only to be met with in the word *gaol*, now more properly written as it is pronounced, *jail.*

AU. The general sound of this diphthong is that of the noun *awe*, as *taught*, &c. or of the *a* in *hall;* but when these letters are followed by *n*, and another consonant; they change to the Italian sound of *a*, heard in *far*; thus, *aunt*, *launch.*

AW. Has the long broad sound of *a*, in *ball*, with which the word *bawl*, is perfectly identical. It is always regular.

AY. This diphthong, like its near relation *ai*, has the sound of slender *a*, in *pay*, and is pronounced like long *e* in the word *quay*, which is now written *key.*

AYE. This triphthong is a combination of the long *a*, heard in *pa-per*, and the *e*, in *me-tre.*

EA. The regular sound of this diphthong is that of the first sound of *e*, in *here*; but its irregular sound of short *e* in such words as *thead*, *earl*, *earn*, &c. is very frequent.

EAU. This triphthong is found only in words derived from the French language. Its sound is that of long open *o*, as *beau*, *bureau.* In *beauty* it has the first sound of *u.*

EE. This diphthong, in all words except those that end in *r*, has a squeezed sound of long open *e* formed by a closer application of the tongue to the roof of the mouth, than in that vowel singly.

EI. The general sound of this diphthong seems to be the same as *ey* when under the accent, which is like long slender *a;* but the other sounds are very numerous, and would require a long catalogue to enumerate them.

EO. This diphthong is pronounced like *e* long in *people*, as if written *peeple;* and like *e* short in *leopard.*

EOU. This assemblage of vowels is never found but in an unaccented syllable, and when preceded by *d*, or *t*, it melts them into the sound of *j* and *tch*:

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 1 2
fate. far, fall, fat, wad—me, met—pine, pin—no, move,

3 4 5 1 2 3 32 33
nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull—oil, pound—thin, THIS.

1	2	2	2
whine	whelk	whelp	whiff
3			
wharf	whip	whisk	whist

LESSON XLI.

In this lesson, t *has the sound of* tsh, *thus,* na-ture *is pronounced* na-tshure.

1	2	4
Crea-ture	rup-ture	en-rap-ture
fea-ture	ves-ture	im-pos-ture
na-ture	lec-ture	con-grat-u-late
fu-ture	tex-ture	2
o-ver-turn	mix-ture	in-den-ture
mu-tu-al	ges-ture	ca-pit-u-late
co-la-ture	ven-ture	con-stit-u-ent
4	pic-ture	tem-pes-tu-ous
cap-ture	tinc-ture	pre-sump-tu-ous
rap-ture	stric-ture	dis-com-fit-ure
pas-ture	scrip-ture	ad-ven-ture
frac-ture	vul-ture	con-jec-ture
pos-ture	cul-ture	de-par-ture
stat-ure	3	32
stat-ute	tor-ture	join-ture
nat-u-ral	for-tune	mois-ture

LESSON XLII.

Irregular words, not comprised in the foregoing lessons.

Written,	Pronounced.	Written,	Pronounced.
	2		1
A-ny	en-ne	Isle	ile
ma-ny	men-ne	beau	bo
been	bin	beaux	boze

thus- *hideous* and *piteous* are pronounced *hijeous* and *pitcheous*.

EU. This diphthong always sounds like long *u* or *ew*.

EW. This diphthong is pronounced like long *u*, and is almost always regular. *Shew* and *strew* have almost left this class, and by Dr. Johnson's recommendation are become *show* and *strow*, as they are pronounced.

EWE. This triphthong exists only in the word *ewe*, a female sheep, pronounced *you*.

EY. When the accent is on this diphthong, it is always pronounced like *ay*, or like *ei* in *vein*.

EYE. This triphthong is only found in the word *eye*, pronounced like *I*.

IA. This diphthong in the terminations *ian*, *ial*, &c. forms but one syllable, and the *i* sounds like *y*.

IE. The regular sound of this diphthong is that of *ee*, in *grieve*, *thieve*, as if written *greeve*, &c. It has also the sound of long *i*, and short *e*, as in *die*, *friend*.

IEU. These vowels have the long sound of *u*, as in *adieu*, *lieu*, &c.

IEW. These letters occur only in the word *view*, and sound like *eeu*.

IO. When the accent is upon the first of these vowels, they form two distinct syllables, as *vi-o-let*.

IOU. This triphthong, when preceded by a liquid, or any mute but a dental, is heard distinctly in two syllables, as in *glorious*.

OA. This diphthong is regularly pronounced as the long open sound of *o* in *boat*, *coat*, &c.

OE. This diphthong, as Dr. Johnson remarks of *æ*, is perfectly useless in our language, as it always sounds like single *e*, and is under the same laws.

OEI. These vowels occur only in the word *oeiliads*, which is pronounced *e-il-yads*.

OEU. This triphthong is from the French, in *manœuvre*; and is frequently used in our own language: the

1 2 3 4 5. 1 2 1 2 1 2
fate, far, fall, fat, wad—me, met—pine, pin—no, move—

3 4 5 1 2 3 32 33
nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull—oil; pound—thin, this.

	2		1
bu-ry	ber-re	is-land	i-land
bu-sy	biz-ze	haut-boy	ho-boe
says	sez	o-cean	o-shun
said	sed	vis-count	vi-count
wo-men	wim-min		1
co-lo-nel	kur-nel	bu-reau	bu-ro
	22	bat-teau	bat-to
sous	soo		3
	2	su-gar	shug-ur
bu-si-ness	biz-ness		2
chor-is-ter	kwir-is-tur	co-quette	ko-ket
	22		1
hal-le-lu-jah	hal-le-loo-ya	belles-let-tres	bel-la-tur
	2		4
lieu ten-ant	lev-ten-nant	flam-beau	flam-bo
	3 3 1.		2
buoy	buoe	hic-cough	hik-kup
count	kount	laugh-ter	laf-tur

Lesson. XLIII.

Proper Names of Cities, Towns, Counties, Rivers, Mountains, Lakes, Islands, Bays, &c. in America—accented.

4	1.	2
Ac-ton	A-ver-il	Ded-ham
Ad-ams	Ame-well	Den-nis
Av-on	Ayers-ton	Den-ton
Ac-worth	Bairds-town	Dept-ford
Ab-se-con	Ba-kers-town	Der-by
Ab-ing-ton	Ba-kers-field	Der-ry-field
Ab-ing-don	Bea-ver	Dig-by
Ab-er-corn	Beau-fort	Dis-mal

sound of *u* in *oeu* is such a sound as does not exist in English, and therefore cannot be described. The nearest sound is *oe*.

OI. The general sound of this diphthong, is that of *o* in *water*, and the first *e* in *me-tre*.

OO. The sound of this diphthong is regular except in a few words: and is pronounced long, as in *moon*, *soon*, &c.

OU. This is the most irregular assemblage of vowels in our language; its most common sound is that heard in *bound*, *ground*.

OW. The elementary sound of this diphthong is the same as the first sound of *ou*.

OY. This diphthong is pronounced exactly like *oi*.

UA. When the *a* in this diphthong is pronounced, the *u* has the power of *w*, which unites both into one syllable, thus *antiquate* is pronounced *an-ti-kwate*. The *u* is sometimes silent, as in *guard*.

UE. This diphthong, like *ua*, when it forms only one syllable, and both letters are pronounced, has the *u* sounded like *w*.

UI. The *u* in this diphthong, as in *ua*, and *ue* when both vowels are pronounced without forming two syllables, is pronounced like *w*. The *u* is sometimes silent and the *i* long.

UO. The *u* in this diphthong is pronounced like *w* in *quote*, pronounced *kwote*.

UY. When the accent is on this diphthong the *y* is sounded like long *i*.

UOY. This diphthong is found only in the word *buoy*, pronounced *bwoy*.

JERUSALEM.

JERUSALEM was the metropolis of the land of Israel, during the reigns of David and Solomon—after the secession of the ten tribes, it was the capital of the kingdom of Judah, but during the time of our Saviour, and until the subversion of the Jewish polity, it was

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 1 2
fate, far, fall, fat, wad—me, met—pine, in—no, move—

3 4 5 1 2 3 32 33
nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull—oil, pound—thin, THIS.

4	1	2
Am-boy	Blue-hill	Dres-den
Am-herst	Bru-tus	Drum-mond
Am-e-lins	Bre-ton	Duck-creek
Alms-bu-ry	Bla-den	Duck-trap
An-ville	Bla-dens-burg	Dud-ley
An-trim	Ca-diz	Dum-mer
An-ge-los	Ca-naan	Dum-mers-town
An-ge-lo	Ce-cil	Dun-cans-burg
An-do-ver	Ci-ce-ro	Dun-de-berg
Aq-ue-fort	Co-bles-hill	Dun-sta-ble
Nash-u-a	Coey-mans	Dur-ham
Nas-sau	Cole-brook	Duch-ess
Natch-es	Cra-ney	Dux-bo-rough
Ash-field	Cra-ven	Dux-bu-ry
Ash-ford	Cro-ton	Eas-ter-ton
Ash-ton	Da-vid-son	Ed-gar-ton
Ash-we-lot	Digh-ton	Edge-comb
As-sa-bet	Dra-cut	Edge-field
At-kin-son	Dro-more	Edge-mont
At-tle-bo-rough	Dry-den	Ef-fing-ham
Av-a-lon	Dy-ber-ry	Egg-har-bour
Ban-gor	Hay-cock	Eg-mont
Bat-ten-kill	He-bron	Eg-re-mont
Box-bo-rough	Fry-burg	El-bert
Box-ford	Gay-head	El-bert-son
Boz-rah	Golds-burg	Elk-horn
Brad-ford	Go-shen	Elk-ridge
Brain-tree	Go-tham	Elk-ton
Bran-don	Grain-ger	El-ling-ton
2	2	2
En-field	Bar-ba-ra	Bur-ton
En-glish-town	Bar-nard	Bur-ling-ton
Ep-ping	Bar-ne-velt	Bled-soe
Ep-som	Bar-ne-gat	Blen-heim

the metropolis of Palestine. It was captured four times, without being demolished—and it was first entirely destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar, and again by the emperor Titus, the repeated insurrections of the turbulent Jews having filled up the measure of their iniquities, and drawn down upon them the implacable vengeance of the Romans. His camp was pitched upon the mount of Olives,—the very spot from which its destruction had been foretold by our Saviour, when he stood and wept over it. Titus ineffectually endeavoured to save the temple: it was involved in the same ruin with the rest of the city, and after it had been reduced to ashes, its foundations were ploughed up by the Roman soldiers.—Thus, literally, was fulfilled the prediction, that not one stone should be left upon another that should not be thrown down. The emperor Adrian, erected a city on part of the former site of Jerusalem, which he called Aelia Capitolina—it was afterwards greatly enlarged by Constantine the Great, who restored its ancient name. During his reign, the Jews made various efforts to rebuild their temple, which, however, were always frustrated: nor did better success attend the attempt of the apostate emperor Julian. An earthquake, a whirlwind, and a fiery eruption, compelled the workmen to abandon their design.

From the destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans, to the present time, that city has remained, for the most part, in a state of ruin and desolation, and has never been under the government of the Jews themselves, but oppressed and broken down by a succession of foreign masters—the Romans, the Saracens, the Franks, the Mamelukes, and last by the Turks. It is not, therefore, only in the history of Josephus, and in other ancient writers, that we are to look for the accomplishment of our Lord's predictions:—we see them verified at this moment before our eyes, in the desolate state of the once celebrated city and temple

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 1 2
fate, far, fall, fat, wad—me, met—pine, pin—no, move —

3 4 5 1 2 3 32 33
nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull—oil, pound—thin, THIS.

2	2	2
Er-rol	Barn-sta-ble	Buck-land
Er-vin	Barn-sted	Buc-kles-town
Es-qui-maux	Bar-re	Bucks-town
Es-sex	Bar-rets-ton	Buck-town
Est-her-town	Bar-ring-ton	But-tler
Ev-ans-ham	Bart-let	But-ter-field
Ex-e-ter	Bar-ton	But-ter-hill
Fed-er-als-burg	Beck-et	Bux-ton
Fells-point	Bed-ford	Breck-nock
Fer-ris-burg	Bed-min-ster	Brent-wood
Fin-cas-tle	Belch-er	Bridge-town
Find-ley	Bel-fast	Bridge-wa-ter
Fish-ers-field	Bel-grade	Bridge-port
Fish-kill	Bel-ling-ham	Brid-port
Fitch-burg	Ben-ning-ton	Brieu-field
Flem-ing-ton	Ben-e-dict	Bris-tol
Fletch-er	Ber-gen	Carns-vill
Flints-ton	Berk-ley	Car-ter-et
Fred-er-i-ca	Berk-shire	Car-ters-ville
Fred-e-rick	Ber-lin	Charles-ton
Fred-e-ricks-burg	Ber-nards-town	Charles-town
Fred-e-ricks-town	Buz-zards-bay	Chelms-ford
Fried-burg	Car-di-gan	Chel-sea
Fried-land	Car-los	Chel-ten-ham
Fried-en-stadt	Car-mel	Chesh-ire
Gard-ner	Car-mel-o	Ches-ter-field
Ger-man-town	Car-ne-ro	Ches-ter-town
Ger-ma-ny	Ber-wick	Chick-o-py
Get-tys-burg	Beth-a-ny	Chi-ches-ter
Gil-lo-ri	Beth-le-hem	Chip-pe-ways
Gil-man-town	Bev-er-ly	Chil-mark
Gil-son	Bil-lings-port	Chit-ten-den
4	Bir-ming-ham	Choc-taws
Cas-tle-town	Black-stone	Chris-tians-burg

f Jerusalem, and in the present condition of the Jewsh people, not collected together into any one country, nto one political society, and under one form of govrnment, but dispersed over every region of the globe, nd every where treated with contumely and scorn.

Imposing, as the appearance of Jerusalem is, when iewed from the mount of Olives, by which it is comnanded at the distance of a gun-shot,—and exhibiting compactness of structure, like that alluded to by the Psalmist—the illusion vanishes on entering the town. No "streets of palaces and walks of state"—no high raised arches of triumph—no fountains to cool the air, or porticoes—not a single vestige meets the traveller, o announce its former greatness or opulence—but in place of these, he finds himself encompassed by walls of rude masonry, the dull uniformity of which is only broken by the occasional protrusion of a small grated window—"From the daughter of Zion all her beauty s departed."

The population is, at present, estimated at 8 to 5,000.

DUELLING REPROBATED.—*A BURLESQUE.*

A GENTLEMAN, in answer to a person from whom he had received a challenge, wrote as follows:

"I have two objections to this duel matter. The one is, lest I should hurt you; and the other is, lest you should hurt me: I do not see any good it would do me to put a bullet through any part of your body. I could make no use of you when dead, for any culinary purpose, as I would a rabbit or a turkey. I am no cannibal to feed on the flesh of men. Why then shoot down a human creature, of which I could make no use. A buffalo would be better meat. For though your flesh might be delicate and tender, yet it wants that firmness and consistency which takes and retains salt. At any rate, it would not be fit for long sea voyages. You might make a good barbecue,* it is true,

*A hog dressed whole.

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 1 2
fate, far, fall, fat, wad—me, met—pine, pin—no, move—

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 32 33
nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull—oil, pound—thin, THIS.

4 Cas-well
Cav-en-dish
Cham-bers-burg
Chap-el-hill
Chance-ford
Chat-ham
Clav-er-ack
Clos-ter
Cob-ham
Cock-burn
Cock-er-mouth
Cokes-bu-ry
Col-ches-ter
Con-cord
Con-way
Cov-en-try
Cox-hall
Crab-or-chard
Cran-bu-ry
Crans-ton
Cross-wicks
Dal-ton
Dan-bu-ry
Dan-vers
Dan-by
Dan-ville
Don-ne-gal

11 Beek-man
Deer-ing
Deer-field
Green-burgh
Green-cas-tle
Green-field

2 Broth-er-ton

3 Al-stead
All-saints
Al-lo-way
All-burg
Al-ford
Al-bi-on
Al-ba-ny
Al-lens-town
Ball-town
Bal-ti-more
Bol-in-broke
Bol-ton
Bom-bay
Bom-ba-zin
Bon-a-ven-ture
Bon-a-vis-ta
Bon-ham-town
Bull-skin
Bush-town
Bush-wick
Bus-tard
Cor-inth
Cor-nish
Corn-wall
Cort-landt
Dau-phin
Dor-ches-ter
Dor-lach
Dor-set
Falk-land
Fal-mouth
Fals-ing-ton

4 Bop-quam
Bor-den-town
Bot-e-tourt
Bot-tle-hill
Bran-dy-wine
Bran-ford
Brat-tle-bo-rough
Blan-ca
Blan-co
Bland-ford
Cab-ot
Cal-ais
Cal-ders-burg
Cal-la-o
Cal-vert
Cam-bridge
Cam-den
Camp-bell
Cam-po-bel-lo
Camp-ton
Can-dia
Can-ous-burg
Can-so
Can-ter-bu-ry
Can-ton
Cas-co
Cas-tle-ton
Johns-town
Johns-ton
Jones-burg
Jop-pa
Lock-arts-burg
Logs-town
Lon-don-der-ry

being of the nature of a rackoon or an opossum; but people are not in the habit of barbecuing any thing that is human now.—As to your hide, it is not worth taking off, being little better than that of a year old colt. As to myself, I do not like to stand in the way of any thing that is harmful. I am under apprehensions you might hit me. That being the case, I think it most advisable to stay at a distance. If you want to try your pistols, take some object, a tree, or a barn door, about my dimensions. If you hit that, send me word, and I shall acknowledge that if I had been in the same place, you might also have hit me."

EXCELLENCE OF THE HOLY SCRIPTURES.

Is it bigotry to believe the sublime truths of the Gospel, with full assurance of faith? I glory in such bigotry. I would not part with it for a thousand worlds. I congratulate the man who is possessed of it; for amidst all the vicissitudes and calamities of the present state, that man enjoys an inexhaustible fund of consolation, of which it is not in the power of fortune to deprive him.

There is not a book on earth so favourable to all the kind, and all the sublime affections; or so unfriendly to hatred and persecution, to tyranny, to injustice, and every sort of malevolence, as the Gospel. It breathes nothing throughout, but mercy, benevolence, and peace.

Poetry is sublime, when it awakens in the mind any great and good affection, as piety or patriotism. This is one of the noblest effects of the art. The Psalms are remarkable, beyond all other writings, for their power of inspiring devout emotions. Of the divine nature, they contain the most magnificent descriptions, that the soul of man can comprehend. The hundred and fourth Psalm, in particular, displays the power and goodness of Providence, in creating and preserv-

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 1 2
fate, far, fall, fat, wad—me, met—pine, pin—no, move—

3 4 5 1 2 3 32 33
nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull—oil, pound—thin, THIS.

11

Greens-burg
Greens-ville
Green-wich
Green-wood
Keene
Lecs-burg
Leeds
Need-ham
Free-port
Peeks-kill
Quee-chy
Queens-bu-ry
Queens-town
Reeds-burg
Reeds-foot
Sheep-sent

22

Bloom-field
Bloom-ing-dale
Boons-bo-rough
Boone-ton
Brom-ley
Brook-field
Brook-lyn
Coots-town
Hoo-sack
Look-out
Moore
Moore-field
Moose-head
More-land
Noot-ka
Gooch-land

3

George-town
Gor-ham
Haw-kins
Haw-ley
Horn-town
Horse-neck
Hors-ham
Hor-ton

33

Bound-brook
Bour-bon
Brough-ton
Brown-field
Browns-ville
Bow-doin
Bow-ling-green
Crown-point
Down-ings
Flow-er-town
Frow-sack
Lou-don
Lou-is-ville
Lou-is-town
Ou-li-out
Pow-nal
Pow-nal-burg
South-bo-rough
South-bu-ry
South-field
South-ing-ton
South-wick
Tow-er-hill
Towns-end
Cow-pens

4

Loch-a-bar
Nan-je-my
Nan-ti-coke
Nan-ti-mill

5

Craw-ford
Swams-cot
Swans-burg
Swan-sey
Swan-ton
Swan-town
Wad-me-law
Wads-worth
Wad-ham
Wal-den
Wald-burg
Wal-ling-ford
Walt-ham
Wand-o
Want-age
Wards-burg
Wash-ing-ton
Wolf-burg
Wood-bridge
Wood-bu-ry
Wood-creek
Wood-ford
Wood-stock
Wool-wich

3

Mor-gan-town
Mor-ris-town
Mor-ris-ville
Nor-ridge-walk

ing the world, and the various tribes of animals in it, with such majestic brevity and beauty, as it is vain to look for in any human composition.

Such of the doctrines of the Gospel as are level to human capacity, appear to be agreeable to the purest truth, and the soundest morality. All the genius and learning of the heathen world—all the penetration of Pythagoras, Socrates, and Aristotle—had never been able to produce such a system of moral duty, and so rational an account of Providence and of man, as are to be found in the New Testament.

THE BOY WITHOUT A GENIUS.

Mr. Wiseman, the schoolmaster, at the end of his summer vacation, received a new scholar with the following letter:—

"Sir—This will be delivered to you by my son Samuel, whom I beg leave to commit to your care, hoping that by your well known skill and attention, you will be able to make something of him; which, I am sorry to say, none of his masters have hitherto done. He is now eleven, and yet can do nothing but read his mother tongue, and that but indifferently.—We sent him, at seven, to a grammar school in our neighbourhood; but his master soon found that his genius was not turned to learning languages. He was then put to writing; but he set about it so awkwardly, that he made nothing of it. He was tried at accounts, but it appeared that he had no genius for that either. He could do nothing in geography, for want of memory. In short, if he has any genius at all, it does not yet show itself. But I trust to your experience, in cases of this nature, to discover what he is fit for, and to instruct him accordingly. I beg to be favoured shortly with your opinion about him—and remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

HUMPHREY ACRES."

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 1 2
fate, far, fall, fat, wad—me, met—pine, pin—no, move,

3 4 5 1 2 3 32 33
nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull—oil, pound—thin, this.

4

Fan-net
Flat-land
Fol-low-field
For-est-er-ton
Fran-ces-town
Fran-cis-burg
Fran-cois
Frank-fort
Frank-lin
Franks-town
Gal-en
Gal-lo-way
Gal-way
Glas-gow
Glas-ten-bu-ry
Glouces-ter
Glov-er
Goffs-town
Gol-phing-ton
Graf ton
Gran-ville
Hack-ets-town
Had-dam
Had don-field
Had-ley
Hal-lam
Hal-low-el
Ham-den
Ham-burg
Ham-il-ton
Ham-mels-town
Hamp-shire
Hamp-stead
Hamp-ton

32

Boyl-ston
Croy-den
Floyd
Loy-al-sac
Roy-al-ton

4

Raph-oc
Rah-way
Rob ert-son
Roch-es-ter
Rock-bridge
Rock-ford
Rock-ing-ham
Rom-ney
Rom-o-pac
Rom-u-lus
Rose-way
Ros-sig nol
Rot-ter-dam
Rox-bu-ry
San-born-ton
San-dis-field
San-dy-hook
San-ger-field
Shafts-bu-ry
Sham-mo-ny
Som-ers-worth
Spots-wood
Squam
Staats-burg
Staf-ford
Stam-ford
Stan-wix
Stock-bridge

3

Nor-ri-ton
North-bo-rough
North-bridge
North-field
Lau-rens
Law-rence
Mor-gan
Nau-ga-tuc

2

Gren-a-dines
Gregs-town
Guil-ford
Gur-net
Guys-burg
Har-din
Hard-wick
Har-dy
Har-dys-town
Har-ford
Har-lem
Har-mo-ny
Har-mar
Har-pers-field
Har-ple
Harps-well
Har-ring-ton
Har-ris-burg
Har-ri-son
Har-rods-burg
Hart-ford
Hart-land
Har-vard
Har-wich
Har-wing-ton

When Mr. Wiseman had read this letter, he shook s head, and said to his assistant, " a pretty subject ıey have sent us here! a lad that has a great genius ır nothing at all!—But perhaps my friend Mr. Acres xpects that a boy should show a genius for a thing, efore he knows any thing about it—no uncommon ror! Let us see, however, what the youth looks ke. I suppose he is a human creature at least."

Master Samuel Acres was now called in. He came ınging down his head, and looking as if he was going be flogged.

Come hither, my dear! said Mr. Wiseman: stand r me, and do not be afraid; nobody will hurt you. ow old are you?—Eleven last May, Sir.

A well grown boy of your age, indeed! You love ay, I dare say?—Yes, Sir.

What, are you a good hand at marbles?—Pretty ıod, Sir.

And can spin a top and drive a hoop, I suppose?—es, Sir.

Then you have the full use of your hands and ıgers?—Yes, Sir.

Can you write, Samuel?—I learned it a little, Sir, ıt I left it off again.

And why so?—Because I could not make the letters.

No! Why, how do you think other boys do? Have ey more fingers than you?—No, Sir.

Are you not able to hold a pen as well as a mar-e?—(Samuel was silent.)

Let me look at your hand?—(Samuel held out both s paws, like a dancing bear.)

I see nothing here to hinder you from writing as ell as any boy in the school. You can read, I sup-ıse?—Yes, Sir.

Tell me then what is written over the school-room ıor?—(Samuel with some hesitation read, WHAT-VER MAN HAS DONE, MAN MAY DO.)

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 1 2
fate, far, fall, fat, wad—me, met—pine, pin—no, move,

3 4 5 1 2 3 32 33
nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull—oil, pound—thin, THIS.

4

Han-cock
Han-nahs-town
Han-ni-bal
Han-o-ver
Hat-burg
Hat-field
Hat-chy

1

East-ham
East-on
East-town
Ea-ton
Ea-ton-town
E-den
Edes-ton
E-no
E-nos-burg
Eus-tace
Fa-bi-us
Fair-fax
Fair-field
Fair-lee
Fa-quier
Fay-ette-ville
Fays-town
Nave-sink
Ha-gars-town

2

Cul-pep-per
Cum-ber-land
Cum-ming-ton
Cus-co
Cush-e-tunk
Cush-ing

4

Stock-port
Stod-dard
Straf-ford
Stras-burg
Strat-ford
Strat-ham
Tam-ma-ny
Tam-worth
Thom-as-town
Tops-field
Tops-ham
Trap-town
Hat-te-ras
Hav-er-ford
Hav-er-hill
Hav-er-straw
Hol-den
Hol-der-ness
Hol-land
Hol-lis
Hol-lis-ton
Hols-ton
Hon-ey-goe
Hop-kin-ton
Hop-kins
Johns-bu-ry
John-son
John-son-burg

2

Pel-i-can
Pem-i-gan
Pem-broke
Pen-dle-ton
Pen-guin

2

Hurl-gate
Hem-lock
Hemp-field
Hen-ni-ker
Hen-ri-co
Her-ke-mer
Hart-ford
Hick-man
Hills-dale
Hills-burg
Hills-town
Hing-ham
Hins-dale
Hit-ton
Scar-bo-rough

4

Naz-a-reth
Not-ta-way
Not-ting-ham
Nox-an
Ons-low
Os-na-burg
Os-si-pee
Os-ti-co
Ot-ta-was
Ot-ter-creek
Ov-id
Ox-ford
Pack-ers-field
Pac-o-let
Pal-a-tine
Palm-er
Pam-ti-co
Pan-ton

Pray how did you learn to read? Was it not with taking pains?—Yes, Sir.

Well—taking more pains will enable you to read better. Do you know any thing of the Latin Grammar?—No, Sir.

Have you never learned it?—I tried, Sir, but I could not get it by heart.

Why, you can say some things by heart. I dare say you can tell me the names of the days of the week in their order?—Yes, Sir, I know them.

And the months in the year, perhaps?—Yes, Sir.

And you could probably repeat the names of your brothers and sisters, and all your father's servants, and half the people in the village besides?—I believe I could, Sir.

Well—and is *hic, hæc, hoc*, more difficult to remember than these?—(Samuel was silent.)

Have you learned any thing of accounts?—I went into addition, Sir, but I did not go on with it.

Why so?—I could not do it, Sir.

How many marbles can you buy for a penny?—Twelve new ones, Sir.

And how many for a half-penny?—Six.

And how many for two-pence?—Twenty-four.

If you were to have a penny a day, what would that make in a week?—Seven-pence.

But if you paid two-pence out of that, what would you have left?—(Samuel studied awhile, and then said) Five-pence.

Right. Why here you have been practising the four great rules of Arithmetick—addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. Learning accounts is no more than this. Well, Samuel, I see what you are fit for. I shall set you about nothing but what you are able to do; but observe, you *must* do it. We have no *I can't* here. Now go among your school-fellows.

Samuel went away, glad that his examination was

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 1 2
fate, far, fall, fat, wad—me, met—pine, pin—no, move—

3 4 5 1 2 3 32 33
nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull—oil, pound—thin, THIS.

2

Cus sens
Cus-si tash
Hope-well
Chris-tians-stead
Chris-to-pher
Church-town
Clarks-burg
Clarks-town
Clarkes-ville

1

Hei-dle berg
Hi-ats-town
High-gate
High-land
Hines-burg
Hi-ram
Ho-bok
Ho-mer
Ho-sac
Hugh-burg
Hydes-park
I-ras-burg
Ire-dell
Isles-burg
I-slip
Ja-go
James-town
Ju-li-et
Ju ni-us
Kaats-kill
Lanes-bo rough
Lea-cock
Le-high
Le-o-gane

2

Pen-ning-ton
Penns-burg
Penns-bu-ry
Pep in
Pep-per-el
Pep-per-el-burg
Per-ki-o-my
Per-lic-an
Per-son
Phil-ips-burg
Pick-ers-ville
Pic-o-let
Pinck-ney
Pinck-ney-ville
Pis-to-let
Pitts-burg
Pitts-field
Pitts-ford
Pitts-town
Hub-bard-ton
Hub-ber-ton
Hum-mels-town
Hun-ger-ford
Hun-ter-don
Hun-ters-town
Hun-ting-don
Hunt-ing ton
Hunts-burg
Hunts-ville
Ib-ber-ville
In-gra-ham
In-ver-ness
Ips-wich
Ir-vin

4

Pax-tang
Pat-ter-son
Pax-ton
Plais-tow
Platts-burg
Pom-fret
Pomp-ton
Pom-pey
Pop-lin
Pot-ters
Pot-ters-town
Potts-grove
Poult-ney
Pros-pect
Prov-ince
Prov-ince-town
Pru-dence
Put-ney
Rad-nor
Ran-dolph
Ran-dom

2

King-wood
Kit-te-ry
Leb-a-non
Leices-ter
Lem-ing-ton
Lemps-ter
Len-ox
Leom in-ster
Leon-ards-town
Lev-er-ett
Lew-is-burg
Lew-is-town

over, and with more confidence in his powers than he had felt before.

The next day he began business. A boy less than himself was called out to set him a copy of letters, and another was appointed to hear him in grammar. He read a few sentences in English, that he could perfectly understand, to the master himself. Thus, by going on steadily and slowly, he made a sensible progress; and soon became one of the best scholars in school.

REVOLUTIONS OF EMPIRES.

The revolutions of empire, and the changes which time has effected in the condition of nations, are calculated to awaken "melancholy reflections on the mutability of human grandeur." In the wise ordering of providence, the seeds of dissolution are implanted with the germ of existence; they grow with our growth, and strengthen with our strength. As it is with man individually, so it is with nations collectively; history is but the record of changes in governments; the exertions of some to rise into dominion, the struggles of others to preserve their existence, and the downfall of each in succession, to gratify the ambition of a rising and more powerful rival, which may rule for its allotted period, then moulder away, or be crushed into pieces, leaving its ruins as the only memento of its former existence. All exhibit the instability of human institutions, and prove the hope of rearing, from mutable materials, and by human wisdom or ingenuity, a political fabrick, which shall be proof against the encroachments and vicissitudes of time, to be as delusive as the dreams of the alchymist, who vainly sought to eliminate from inanimate matter an elixir, which should confer upon its possessor an immortality of youth, beauty, and health.

It is not necessary, however, to look to other countries to discover the relicks of governments which have

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 1 2
fate, far, fall, fat, wad—me, met—pine, pin—no, move—

3 4 5 1 2 3 32 33
nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull—oil, pound—thin, THis.

1

Le-on
Lime-stone
Lo-gan
Lu-nen-burg
Ly-man
Lynch-burg
Lynde-burg
Lyn-den

4

Knowl-ton
Knox-ville
Knoul-ton
Kort-right
Lab-ra-dor
Lam-pe-ter
Lam-prey
Lan-cas-ter
Lang-don
Lan-sing-burg
Mac-o-keth
Mac-o-pin
Mad-bu-ry
Mad-i-son
Mal-a-bar
Man-ca
Man-chac
Man-ches-ter

3

North-port
North-wood
Nor-ton
Nor walk
Nor-way
Nor-wich

2

Jack-son
Jack-sons-burg
Jaf-frey
Jef-fer-son
Jek-yl
Jenk-in-town
Jer-e-mie
Jer-i-co
Kel-lys-burg
Ken-net
Ken-no-mic
Ken-sing-ton
Kep-ers
Ker-is-son-gar
Ker-shaw
Kick-a-muit
Kil-ling-ly
Kil-ling-ton
Kil-ling-worth
Kim-beck
King-less
Kings-bu-ry
Kings-ton

L

Lynn-field
Ly-ons
Maid-stone
Maine
Make-field
Ma-son
May-field
Mead-ville
Me-ro
Mo-hawk

2

Lex-ing-ton
Ley-den
Lib-er-ty
Lich-te-nau
Lick-ing
Lim-er-ick
Lin coln-town
Lind-ley
Litch-field
Lit-tle-burg
Lit-tle-ton
Liv-er-more
Liv-er-pool
Liv-ing-ston
Char-lottes-ville
Clar-en-don
Dar-by
Dar-i-en
Dar-ling-ton
Dart-mouth
Lud-low
Lum-ber-ton
Lur-gon
Lut-ter-lock
Lys-tra
Mar-o-nack
Mar-ble-ton
Mar-ga-rets-ville
Mar-got
Marl-bo-rough
Mar-low
Mar-ple
Marsh-field
Mar-tic

mitted to the laws of dissolution; nor are the pages history the only depositories, where we may seek evidence of the existence of nations which "were, are not." The attention of the traveller, as he ses through the now thickly settled States of the st, is often arrested by the remains of rude encamp-ıts, or the receptacles for the dead, which are scat-ed even beyond the Mississippi, and are the only ıaining and now nearly obliterated records of a ion, or nations, which, in ages long since past and gotten, held their sway over this extended continent. ese spots were, in all probability, the scenes of the struggle between the former inhabitants and their ıless invaders; they fled to the fortifications, which y had erected for their defence, and here either mitted to the yoke of servitude, or, what is more bable, were immolated as victims, to gratify the geance of their barbarous conquerors. Of the gin of these nations, it is now vain even to conjec-e; their very name is blotted out for ever; and of they may once have been, there can only be suffi-ıt gleaned to justify a supposition, that they had anced in civilization far beyond those who imme-tely succeeded them. Compared with them, the ıasties of Europe are but the creations of yester-; and contrasted with the total destruction and ivion in which they are involved, the empire of me is not yet "gone, nor the republicks of Greece " a desolation and a waste. Rome is indeed strip-l of her territories and terrors, but fragments of t once mighty empire are yet found scattered upon shores, where she first encountered the raging flood barbarism, which ultimately overwhelmed her; l many relics of her former grandeur still clothe "seven eternal hills" with dignity and beauty. e glory of Greece has long since departed, and her ıs submitted to the yoke of a nation, now in its turn, *struggling for its very existence*;" but sufficient re-

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 1 2
fate, fat, fall, fat, wad—me, met—pine, pin—no, move—

3 4 5 1 2 3 32 33
nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull—oil, pound—thin, THIS.

3	1	2
Or-ange	My-ers-town	Mar-tin
Or-ange-burg	Na-tick	Mar-tins-burg
Or-ange-town	New-ark	Mar-tins-ville
Or-ford	New-burg	Meck-len-burg
Or-le-ans	New-bu-ry	Med-ford
Or-ring-ton	New-bu-ry-port	Med-field
Or-well	New-found-land	Med-way
Pau-ca-tuc	New-ing-ton	Mead-ham
Paw-ling	New-lin	Men-don
Pauls-burg	Pike-land	Mer-cer
Paw-let	Pi-lot-town	Mer-cers-burg
Por-pess	Plane-field	Mer-e-dith
Raw-don	Po-land	Mer-i-meg
Sau-ga-tuc	Port-land	Mer-i-on
Salis-bu-ry	Ports-mouth	Mes-sers-burg
Sau-kies	Por-ter-field	Plum-sted
Shaw-ny	Prai-ry	Plym-outh
Shaw-nees	Pu-rys-burg	Plymp-ton
Sa-co	Qua-ker-town	Pres-cott
Saun-ton	Ra-by	Pres-ton
Thorn-bu-ry	Ra-leigh	Quib-ble-town
Thorn-ton	Ra-pha-el	Quin-e-paug
Wall-kill	Ray-mond	Quin-cy
Wal-pack	Rayn-ham	Quin-e-baug
Wal-pole	Rays-town	Read-ing
Wal-sing-ham	Read-field	Red-ding
War-ren-ton	Reams-town	Read-ing-town
War-ring-ton	Reis-ters-town	Rens-se-laer
War-saw	Rhine-beck	Rens-se-laer-wic
Wa-ter-bu-ry	Ro-gers-ville	Rich-field
Wa-ter-ford	Ru-pert	Rich-mond
2	Rye-gate	Ridge-field
Suf-folk	Sa-lem	Rid-ley
Suf-frage	Say-brook	Rin-gos-town

ıains to illustrate what she once was, and amply to ɜward the amateur and the scholar for visiting her hores; philosophy still delights to wander there, as ɔ the scenes of her childhood; and around her moul-lering temples and desolated cities, as at the tomb of ıer beauty, art yet lingers to weep; but as respects he original governments of America, the very tradi-ion of their existence is lost in the multitude of years vhich have rolled over the graves of those who died n their defence, and their sepulchres stand insulated ınd alone, of all that their genius may have planned, ır their ingenuity executed.

And the uncivilized extirpators of that long forgot-en race, where are they? Our forefathers, who ought, in the wilds of America, an asylum from per-ecution, or a retreat from the turmoil of their native ınd, were received with open arms by a people numer-us as the leaves of the forest, rude and unpolished as ıe children of nature, but sagacious in council, and ɜrave in the field. Where are they now? Have ıeir wisdom and their valour repelled the encroach-ıents of their enemies, or has gratitude withheld our ands from aggression? Alas! no—they too are gone; ıeir council fires have been quenched in the blood of ıeir tribes, and the hatchet lies buried where the arm ıat wielded it is mouldering in the dust.

A few wretched and degenerate descendants now ɜander, as outcasts and aliens, in a land where their ıthers were once lords of the soil. Grief has quench-d that fiery eye, and want subdued that noble front nd bearing, which once characterised the sons of the ɔrest. In a mind not dead to the sympathies of na-ɜre, it must excite a train of melancholy and painful eflections, to gaze upon the few aged and venerable hiefs who yet linger around the spots hallowed by the ones of their ancestors; and it requires no effort of ıe imagination to read, in their manly but mournful

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 1 2
fate, far, fall, fat, wad-e-me, met—pine, in—no, move—

3 4 5 1 2 3 32 33
nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull—oil, pound—thin, THIS.

2

Ash-cut-ney
As-sump-tion
Bal-div-i-a
Bil-ler-i-ca
Ca-mil-lus
Ca-bar-us
Co-chel-mus
Co-lum-bi-a
Daw-fus-ky
Dun-bar-ton
Fay-ette
Fitz-will-iam
Ge-rards-town
Gwyn-nedd
Kil-lis-ti-noe
King-sess-sing
Mis-sisk-o
Mine-head
Mo-hic-con
Musk-ing-um
Nan-tuck-et
Oak-mul-ge
O-nei-da
Or-chil-la
Pas-sump-sic
Pau-tuck-et
Pe-jep-scot
Per-cip-a-ay
Sco-har-rie
Sche-nec-ta-dy

1

Cu-ma-na
Cow-e-tas
Lynn-ha-ven
Lu-zerne
Ma-chi-as
Ma-ho-ney
Me-thu-en
Mo-he-gan
Mont-pe-lier
Nas-keag
New-U-trich
Os-we-go
Ot-se-go
O-we-go
O-wy-hee
Pal-my-ra
Pa-nu-co
Pa-rai-ba
Presque-isle
Quam-pea-gan
Sem-pro-ni-us
Swan-na-no
Ta-ba-go
Tor-tu-gas
Wa-cho-vi-a
Wa-chu-set
An-to-ni-o
A-me-li-a
Au-re-li-us
Au-ro-ra
Bald-ea-gle
Bel-laire
Bell-grove

1

Co-ne-sus
Cock-sa-kie
Co-che-cho
Co-do-rus
Caz-a-no-vi-a
Cay-lo-ma

4

A-bac-co
Al-gon-kins
Al-kan-sas
A-quac-nac
A-las-ka
Co-han-sic
Caer-nar-von
Ca-ran-gas
Con-hoc-ton
Hi-was-see
Kas-kas-ki-a
Kong-bay
Ly-com-ing
Ly-san-der
Ma-hack-a-mac
Men-ol-o-pin
Mo-nad-noc
Mo-noc-a-sy
Mor-gan-za
Na-hant
Na-mas-et
Nan-tauk-et
Ni-ag-a-ra
O-was-co
Pa-laps-co
Pe-quon-uc

countenances, that the thoughts of other and happier days are preying upon their spirits. These forests and those fields have been the theatre of all their pleasures, and all their hopes; here they passed the joyous hours of youth, and here anticipated an old age, cherished by their friends, and honoured by their nation. Here they first met, as strangers, and sheltered, as friends, those very men who have rewarded their kindness by despoiling them of their home and their country. The anticipations of youth have proved delusive; the expectations of manhood have never been realized; and old age has come upon them, when not one prop is left to prevent the weight of sorrow and of years from overwhelming them with infirmity and despair.

Let us, as a nation, learn wisdom from the calamities of others; lest our injustice to the many who have gone, and our ingratitude to the few who are left, may call down upon our posterity a just retribution for the injuries we have inflicted upon the defenceless and uncivilized Indian, and hasten the arrival of that period, when, to use the words of a native author, "the wide spread ruins of our cloud-capped towers, of our solemn temples, and of our magnificent cities," shall, like the works of which we have treated, become, in their turn, the mere subject of curious research, or of idle conjecture.

THE ROSE.

How fair is the rose! what a beautiful flow'r!
The glory of June and July!
But the leaves are beginning to fade in an hour,
In a day they will wither and die.

Yet the rose has one powerful virtue to boast,
Above all the flowers of the field!
When its leaves are all dead, and fine colours are lost,
Still how sweet a perfume it will yield!

So frail is the youth and the beauty of men,
Though they bloom and look gay like the rose:

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 1 2
fate. far, fall, fat, wad—me, met—pine, pin—no, move,

3 4 5 1 2 3 32 33
nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull—oil, pound—thin, this.

4

Pier-mont
Wap-pac-a-mo

22

La-goon
Po-soom-suc

32

La-noir
De-troit
Ma-quoit
West-point

3

Bos-caw-in
Ca-taw-by
Che-raws
Chi-caw-go
Corn-wal-lis
Green-bush
Man-tauk
Ros-seau
Tar-pau-lin
Wa-tau-ga

2

Na-varre
Oak-fus-ky
Ta-wixt-wy
To mis-ca-ning
Ca-bar-us
Cer-nar-von
Ge-rards-town
Co-lum-bi-a
U-lys-ses
Ver-gennes
Co-chel-mus

1

Al-a-chu-a
Al-va-ra-do
Am-a-zo-ni-a
An-as-ta-sia
Cagh-ne-wa-ga
Cal-e-do-ni-a
Can-i-co-de-o
Chat-a-ho-chy
Chim-bo-ra-za
Chick-a-ma-ges
Fried-en-huet-ten
Ma-gel-la-ni-a
Mar-i-cai-bo
Mem-fre-ma-gog
Mi-ro-goane
Mo-non-ga-lia

4

Ap-o-mat-ox
A-que-doch-ton
Kas-ki-nom-pa
Kay-da-ros-so-ra
Lech-a-wax-en
Lit-tle-Comp-ton
Mo hon-ton-go
Po-ca-hon-tas

1

Pas-quo-tank
Scan-e-at-e-tes
Wah-que-tank
Wil-la-man-tic

1

Du-anes-burg
De-fi-ance
Hon-du-ras

2

Ac-a-pul-co
Ag-a-men-tic-us
Ag-a-mun-tic
Ap-o-quen-e-my
Cat-a-wis-sa
Chab-a-quid-ic
Gen-e-vieve
Moy-a-men-sing
Nau-do-wes-sy
Nol-a-chuc-ky
Nock-a-mix-on
Pan-i-mar-i-bo
Tow-a-men-sing
U-na-dil-la
Wy-a-lus-ing
Cat-te-hunk

11

Am-o-noo-sack
Car-i-coo
Car-i-boo
Kick-a-poo
Kin-der-hook
Scat-e-cook
Tal-a-poo-sy

5

Con-a-wan-go
Lach-a-wan-na
Put-a-wat-o mies
To-ne-wan-to

1

Je-ru-sa-lem
Key-wa-wa
Long-Is-land

But all our fond care to preserve them is vain;
Time kills them as fast as he goes.

Then I'll not be proud of my youth or my beauty,
Since both of them wither and fade;
But gain a good name by well doing my duty
This will scent like a rose when I'm dead.

CELESTIAL ROSES.

They who celestial roses cull,
Of deathless scent and fadeless bloom,
First travell'd through the briars of earth,
And enter'd Heaven by the tomb.

Rejoice, then, pilgrim of the skies,
Your lot can ne'er be worse than theirs;
Soon will the pearly gates unfold,
Receive your soul--exclude your cares.

Within their precincts blooms the rose,
And blooms without a single thorn;
Smooth is the path they now pursue,
Who've pass'd through night to endless morn.

WHAT DO THE FUTURES SPEAK OF?

They speak of never-withering shades,
And bowers of opening joy;
They promise mines of fairy gold,
And bliss without alloy.

They whisper strange enchanting things
Within Hope's greedy ears;
And sure this tuneful voice exceeds
The musick of the spheres.

They speak of pleasure to the gay,
And wisdom to the wise;
And soothe the poet's beating heart
With fame that never dies.

1 2 3 4 5 1 2 1 2 1 2
fate, far, fall, fat, wad—me, met—pine, pin—no, move—

3 4 5 1 2 3 33 33
nor, not, good—tube, tub, bull—oil, pound—thin, this.

2

New-Eng-land
As-sin-i-boils
Cor-dil-le-ras
E-liz-a-beth-town
Long-mead-ow
North-um-ber-land
Pough-keep-sie
Rock-on-ca-ma

1

Na-hum-keag
Oc-co-neach-y
Oc-to-ra-ro
Pas-ca go-la
Pat-a go-ni-a
Pitt syl va-nia
Quem-a-ho ning
Rock-e-mo-ko
Sag-en-da-go
Sar a-to-ga
Sax e-go-tha
Soc-an-da-ga
Spot-syl-va-ni-a
Vi-nal-ha-ven
Win-e-ba-go
Wy o-noke
Yoh-o-ga-ny
Can-an-dai-gua
Con-e-dog-we-net

4

Kis-ke-man-i-tas
Mag-e-gad-a-vie
Tap-pa-han-nock
Chick-a-hom-i-ny

4

Bark-hamp-stead
Bar-thol-o-mew
Kas-kas-kunk
Ma-con-nels-burg
New-Roch-elle
Per-nam-bu-co
Perth-am-boy
Py-an-ke-tunk

1

Arch-i-pe-la-go
Can-a-se-ra-ga
Can-e de-ra-go
Con-e-go-cheag
Mo-non-ga-he-la
Tip-pa-ca-noe
Ti-con-de-ro-ga

2

Con-o-jo-har ry
Wa-nas-pe-tuck-et

4

Chick-a-ma-com-i-co
Cob-bes-e-con-ty
Co-hon-go-ron-to
Pas-sam-a-quod-dy
Pem-i-ge-was-set
Quin-sig-a-mond

3

Sag-a-da-hoc
Sax-a-pa-haw

11

Eas-tan-al-lee

22

Om-pom-pa-noo-suc

A

CATECHISM

OF

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE,

COMPRISING

Agriculture, Air, Algebra, Anatomy, Architecture, Arithmetick, Astronomy, Biography, Botany, Chemistry, Chronology, Clouds, Commerce, Cosmography, Dew, Drawing, Eclipses, Electricity, Earthquakes, Ethicks, Frost, Galvanism, Geography, Geometry, Grammar, Hail, History, Hydraulicks, Hydrostaticks, Jurisprudence, Language, Logick, Magnetism, Man, Maps, Mechanicks, Medicine, Metaphysicks, Meteors, Mineralogy, Mists, Musick, Mythology, Natural History, Navigation, Opticks, Painting, Pharmacy, Philosophy, Physicks, Physiognomy, Physiology, Pneumaticks, Poetry, Printing, Rain, Rainbow, Religion, Rhetorick, Sculpture, Snow, Surgery, Theology, Thunder and Lightning, Tides, Trigonometry, Versification, Wind, Writing, Zoology, &c.

AGRICULTURE.

Q. WHAT is AGRICULTURE?

A. It is the art of cultivating the ground, and rendering it fruitful.

Q. Is it not one of the most useful of all sciences?

A. It certainly deserves to hold the first rank in human arts: and in fact, it is the source of all the rest, as without it we could not subsist. Food, drink, and clothing, are all produced by it, in their first state.

Q. Does it not require much knowledge to make a good farmer?

A. Though many ignorant persons are employed in cultivating the earth, the greatest share of knowledge might be usefully applied to this purpose. A really good farmer should be able to judge of soil and its adaptation at first sight; he ought to know how to prepare it for every variety of crop, whether corn, grass, or wood; the management and feeding of cattle likewise fall under his cognizance; and, in a word, the whole science of rural affairs should be open to his view.

Q. Have not great improvements in Agriculture been lately introduced into this country?

A. Men of education and fortune, of the present day, do not think it beneath them to become practical farmers; and Agricultural Societies have already done much to remove prejudices, and to give currency to useful improvements. Hence larger crops are raised, and more animals are bred; and the supply of corn and meat is in some measure keeping pace with an increasing population.

AIR.

Q. What is AIR?

A. It is a transparent, invisible, elastic fluid, surrounding the earth to the height of several miles.

Q. Is Air absolutely necessary?

A. Air contains the very principles of life and vegetation; neither animals nor plants could exist without it. In fact, it is one of the four elements; which are *Air*, *Earth*, *Fire*, and *Water*.

Q. Are there not several kinds of Air?

A. The atmospheric Air, or the common Air we breathe, which is about eight hundred times lighter than water, proves, on analysis, to be an intimate combination of the three aerial fluids which have hence obtained the names of *Mephitic*, corrupted, or phlogistic Air; *Vital*, dephlogisticated, or pure Air; and *Fixed* Air.

Q. Will you explain the nature of these three kinds of Air?

A. With pleasure. The first, singly, extinguishes flame, and would soon destroy life. Without the second, animals could not breathe, nor a candle burn. The third amounts to no more than a sixteenth part of the other two, is specifically heavier, and not only extinguishes flame, but instantly destroys life.

Q. Has Air any other peculiar qualities?

A. When compressed, it has an amazing power, similar to the explosion of gun-powder; it conveys sound, and is necessary to give us the sense of hearing. In a word, without Air, we should have neither musick, smell, nor light, nor even be able to converse with each other.

ALGEBRA.

Q. What is ALGEBRA?

A. I can only give you a definition of it in this place. It teaches the method of calculating all kinds of quantities, by means of general signs; or, to speak more plainly, it teaches to represent any number at pleasure, by letters of the alphabet.

Q. Is this science very useful?

A. Though little studied, except by mathematicians, it is no doubt very useful; and has in consequence been distinguished by the name of Universal Arithmetick, or the Arithmetick of Signs.

ANATOMY.

Q. Be pleased to give me the definition of ANATOMY?

A. Anatomy is the art of dissecting bodies when dead, and of examining and arranging their parts, in order to discover the seat and nature of diseases, and thus promote the knowledge of medicine and surgery. It is a very curious study, but is little cultivated, except by medical men.

ARCHITECTURE.

Q. What is ARCHITECTURE?

A. It is the art of planning and erecting all kinds of buildings, according to the best and most approved models.

Q. Is Architecture a very ancient art?

A. In some form or other, it is probably coeval with man. The Egyptians first brought it to some degree of perfection; the Greeks infinitely improved it, and indeed we have never been able to surpass them; the Romans gave it a more decorated appearance, but did not always study chastity of taste; and the Arabs, whose

lively imagination could not be subjected to rules, introduced that peculiar kind of Architecture, called Gothic, which is frequently seen in churches and other ancient buildings.

Q. Are there not several distinct orders in Architecture?

A. The ancients invented five, at different times and on different occasions; and we have never been able to add a sixth, which has possessed sufficient merit to be generally adopted.

Q. What are the names and characteristics of the orders?

A. The Tuscan, remarkable for its massiveness and simplicity; the Doric, distinguished by its durability and nobleness; the Ionic, which is a medium between the massive and the delicate, the simple and the rich orders; the Corinthian, the most attractive of all the orders, and in elegance the last effort of Grecian Architecture; and the Composite, invented by the Romans, and which receives its name from its being composed out of the other orders.

Q. What is meant by Rustick?

A. The Rustick is not an order of itself, but a method of treating all the orders, as if executed with stones, simply hewn.

Q. Is modern the same with ancient Architecture?

A. The moderns must forever be indebted to the ancients for the general principles of Architecture; but they vary, according to taste and circumstances, from their great originals, and frequently disfigure what they mean to adorn. In common buildings, convenience alone is regarded.

ARITHMETICK.

Q. What is Arithmetick?

A. It is the art of computing by figures, of which we have nine and a cypher, invented by the Arabians.

Q. How many rules are there in Arithmetick?

A. Notwithstanding the great variety of their application, there are only four principal rules—Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division.

Q. What is Addition?

A. It is adding two or more numbers together, so as to find their amount: thus. 2 added to 2, make 4—3 added to 4, make 7.

Q. What is Subtraction?

A. It is taking a less number from a greater, in order to show the difference: thus, 2 from 5, leaves 3—5 from 7, leaves 2.

Q. What is Multiplication?

A. It is the art of increasing or multiplying one number by another, as often as there are units in the multiplier: thus, twice 2 are 4—3 times 6 are 18. In this rule, the Multiplication Table is of the greatest use.

Q. What is Division?

A. It is the art of finding how often one number is contained in another, or of dividing any sum into the number of parts required: thus, 6 divided by 2, gives 3—12 divided by 3, gives 4. Multiplication and Division mutually prove each other.

ASTRONOMY.

Q. What is ASTRONOMY?

A. It is that grand and sublime science which makes us acquainted with the figures, distances, and revolutions of the heavenly bodies, and with the nature and extent of the universe.

Q. How are the heavenly bodies divided?

A. Into those which are luminous, or that give light of themselves; and those which are dark or opaque, and consequently receive light from others.

Q. Which are the luminous bodies?

A. The sun and the fixed stars, which, occupying the centre of different systems of opaque bodies, communicate light and heat to them.

Q. Are there many opaque bodies?

A. We know of none except those which are lighted by the sun; but it is probable that every star has a system of planets round it.

Q. What are the bodies that compose our system?

A. The sun, the planets, and their satellites, and the comets.

Q. Is not the sun very large?

A. It is one hundred and twelve times larger than the earth; and though it is said to be fixed in the centre of our system, it has a rotation on its axis, which it performs in 25 days and 12 hours.

Q. What are the names of the planets?

A. Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Herschel or the Georgium Sidus, Ceres Ferdinandea, Pallas, Juno, and Vesta. The five last are of late discovery.

Q. Are all these visible by the naked eye?

A. Only Venus and Jupiter are to be clearly distinguished, without the assistance of glasses.

Q. What are satellites?

A. They are bodies which accompany superior planets. The moon is a satellite to our earth. Jupiter has four satellites. Some planets have none.

Q. Of what figure is the earth?

A. Nearly round. Its diameter, from pole to pole, being only about 37 miles shorter than at the equator.

Q. Does the earth move?

A. The earth turns on its axis every 24 hours, and thereby causes the succession of day and night; and it likewise performs its annual motion round the sun, in 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 57 seconds, occasioning the different length of days and nights, and consequently the change of seasons.

Q. In what time does the moon perform her revolution round the earth?

A. In 27 days, 7 hours, and 43 minutes, which make a lunar month.

Q. What are the fixed stars?

A. They are bodies, luminous of themselves, like our sun; and the nearest of them is computed to be four hundred thousand times farther off than the sun.

Q. What are comets?

A. They are bodies which are supposed to revolve round the sun in elliptical orbits; but we know little of them, as the periods of only a few have been ascertained with any degree of precision.

BIOGRAPHY.

Q. What is BIOGRAPHY?

A. Biography records the lives of men who have been eminent for their virtues or vices, and may be called the science of life and manners.

Q. What is its use and object?

A. To teach by example, or to warn by contrast: and, as example is always more powerful than precept, no study is more likely to be serviceable to youth.

BOTANY.

Q. What is BOTANY?

A. In a general acceptation, it implies a knowledge of the nature, use, and cultivation of plants; but as a modern science, it applies chiefly to the classification of plants, and enables the Botanist to fix the class, the order, the genus, and lastly the species, of every vegetable that falls under his view.

Q. What are the grand natural families of vegetables?

A. They are three, the herbaceous, the shrubby, and the arborescent or trees.

Q. But are they not classed in a very different manner from this?

A. In artificial systems, of which that by the illustrious Linæus has obtained almost universal adoption, the classification is founded on the sexual system, or that which supposes all plants to have male and female organs of generation. This great Naturalist divides all vegetables into twenty-four classes; but some of his disciples have reduced them to twenty, in order to simplify the study of this extensive science, of which I cannot, on this occasion, furnish you even with an outline.

Q. What is the use of Botany?

A. It is not only one of the most agreeable amusements to discover and to be able to name plants, but it is likewise of the utmost consequence in domestick economy, in medicine, and in various arts and manufactures; as vegetables are applicable to a thousand different uses.

Q. Will you name some of the most curious and valuable vegetables?

A. It is impossible in this place to enumerate more than a few. I shall, however, particularize corn, which belongs to the gramineous plants, the sugar-cane, the oak, the vine, the coffee-tree, the tea-tree, the cocoa-tree, tobacco, Brazil-wood, mahogany, cotton, pepper, cinnamon, hemp, and flax—of which last, linen is made.

Q. How happy should I be to know more of plants!

A. On another occasion, I shall feel a real pleasure in gratifying you; but at present I cannot enter into such a wide field as that of vegetable nature.

CHEMISTRY.

Q. Will you explain what is CHEMISTRY?

A. Chemistry is the science which explains the constituent principles of bodies, the results of their various combinations, and the laws by which those combinations are produced.

Q. Chemistry then must be a science of great extent?

A. Its objects extend to all nature; and though it has been cultivated with the greatest success in modern times, new discoveries are continually making, and will continue to be made till the end of time.

Q. How may the bodies or objects in which Chemistry is conversant be divided?

A. Into four parts: first, such as are considered as simple: secondly, such as are formed by the union of two simple bodies: thirdly, such as are formed by the union of two compound bodies: and, fourthly, bodies as they are presented to us in the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms.

Q. What are the chief divisions of simple bodies?

A. All simple bodies, or those which are considered as such, may be reduced into six classes—oxygen, simple substances, metals, earths, calorick, and light.

Q. What is oxygen?

A. It is a principle existing in the air, of which it forms the respirable part; and it is likewise necessary to combustion.

Q. What are simple substances?

A. Such as are capable of combustion or burning, and they are only five—sulphur, phosphorus, carbon, hydrogen, and azot: but it would carry me too far to enter into explanations of all these.

Q. Well then, I must wait till I have acquired further knowledge—but will you tell me what are metals?

A. The metallic substances at present known, are twenty-three in number—gold, platina, silver, mercury, copper, iron, tin, lead, nickel, zinc, bismuth, antimony, tellurium, arsenic, cobalt, manganese, tungsten, molybdenum, uranium, titanium, cromium, columbium, and tantalium. Of these, the ten first are malleable, or capable of being extended under the stroke of a hammer: the next four are brittle and easily fused: and the rest are brittle, but fused with difficulty.

Q. What are earths?

A. Earths are insipid substances, nearly insoluble, often dry, and sometimes soft to the touch; they are barytes, strontian, lime, magnesia, allumina, yttria, glucina, zircouia, and silica.

Q. What is caloric.

A. Caloric is the cause of heat, or is that exquisitely elastic fluid by which heat is produced.

Q. What is light?

A. It is a substance composed of small particles, moving from luminous bodies in straight lines with inconceivable rapidity, and it is the cause of colour.

Q. Into how many classes may compound bodies be reduced?

A. Into the following five—water, alcohol, oils, alkalies, and acids.

Q. How many classes are there in compound bodies?

A. Three—soaps, neutral salts, and hydro-sulphurats. But for further information on the subject of chemistry, I must refer you to Parke's Rudiments of Chemistry.

CHRONOLOGY.

Q. What is Chronology?

A. It teaches the method of computing time and distinguishing its parts, so as to determine how many years have elapsed since any memorable event.

Q. What chronology is most ancient?

A. That of Moses, by which it appears that the creation of the world took place 4004 years before the birth of Christ; hence by adding the current year to the years before mentioned, we find the duration of the world.

Q. Have all nations adopted the same chronology?

A. No. The Greeks computed time by Olympiads, or periods of four years; the Romans by the number of years from the building of their Capital, which took place in the 752d year before the birth of Christ; and the Mahometans compute from the Hegira, or flight of Mahomet from Mecca, which happened in the year of the Christian era 622.

CLOUDS.

Q. What are Clouds?

A. Clouds are nothing but a collection of vapours, condensed and suspended in the air, and are generally from a quarter of a mile to two miles high. As the air is lighter in proportion to its distance from the surface of the earth, none but the light clouds can sustain themselves at a certain height. The thick clouds, which are ready to dissolve in rain, are commonly low.

Q. On high mountains then we are above the clouds?

A. Yes: in mountainous countries, it is nothing unusual to see the clouds pouring down in rain in the vales, and at the same time to be enjoying sunshine on the summit of the mountains.

COMMERCE.

Q. What is Commerce?

A. It is the art of exchanging one commodity for another by buying or selling; and though it has its origin in private emolument, it is the bond of nations, as by it one country participates in the advantages of another.

Q. What are the principal articles of commerce?

A. They are almost too numerous to be particularized; but I will give you the chief productions of the four quarters of the globe.—

From South America, we receive gold, silver, quicksilver, and Peruvian bark. From Surinam, cocoa, cotton, coffee. From North America, tobacco, pipe-staves, skins, furs, tar, pitch, and rosin. From the West Indies, rice, sugar, coffee, cotton, rum, indigo. From the East Indies, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, pepper, tea, china, and silks. From Africa, gold dust, ivory, olives, palm-wine, saltpetre, leather, gums, and drugs. From the Levant, cotton, raw silk, rhubarb, and oil. From Spain, Portugal, and France, a variety of wines, oranges, lemons, figs, prunes, raisins, and chesnuts. Fine wool is also exported from Spain, and the steel of Biscay and New-Castile is reckoned the best in Europe. The Madeira and Canary Islands, are celebrated for their excellent wines. From Great-Britain, woollen cloth, iron, tin, and lead, coals, earthen-ware, ale, porter, and cutlery. From Ireland, butter, salted meat, and linen. From Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, masts, oak planks, fir timber, fish, iron, pitch, tar, &c. From Russia, hemp, flax, turpentine, pitch, tallow, and hides. From Germany, Rhenish wines, coarse linens, timber for fuel. From Holland, flax, hemp, butter, and cheese.

In short, the whole world is a grand store-house for man: and what one nation wants, another supplies. In this, the goodness of Providence is particularly manifested.

COSMOGRAPHY.

Q. What is Cosmography?

A. It means a description of the world or the universe, including the earth and infinite space. It naturally divides itself into two parts, Geography and Astronomy.

DEW.

Q. What is Dew?

A. It is produced from extremely subtile particles of water floating in the air, and condensed by the coolness of the atmosphere.

Q. Is the evening dew the same as the morning?

A. Not exactly. The evening dew is produced by the watery particles exhaled by the heat of the sun, condensing and falling towards the earth; the morning dew arises partly from the perspiration of the plants themselves, and partly from the aqueous particles of the evening dew, dilated by the warmth of the rising sun, and being deposited in drops. This may be proved by covering a cabbage with a bell at night: in the morning the covered cabbage will have drops like the rest, while the bell itself will have received the falling dew.

DRAWING.

Q. What is Drawing?

A. It is the art of representing on a flat surface, the form or figure of any body, house, tree, or other object.

Q. How is this art acquired?

A. By studying perspective, by the instructions of a master, and by practice, aided by natural genius.

ECLIPSES.

Q. What is an ECLIPSE?

A. It is the total or partial privation of the light of one of the heavenly bodies, by the interposition of another. Though any of the planets may be eclipsed, the sun and moon are chiefly regarded.

Q. When do eclipses of the sun happen?

A. When the moon is between the sun and the earth. In that position it intercepts wholly, or in part, the rays of the sun. When the eclipse is total, we see the stars as at night.

Q. What occasions eclipses of the moon?

A. The position of the earth between the moon and the sun; for the moon having no light of herself, can only be illumined by the sun.

Q. Can it be known beforehand when eclipses will happen?

A. With the greatest accuracy astronomers can fix the commencement and duration of every eclipse.

ELECTRICITY.

Q. What is ELECTRICITY?

A. It is a power in nature which shows itself by friction, with the naked hand, or with some animal or metalic substance.

Q. What effects does it produce?

A. It is capable of attracting and repelling light bodies, of emitting luminous rays, producing brilliant sparks, causing violent commotions or shocks, and setting fire to inflammable vapours and spirituous liquors.

Q. Of what nature is electricity?

A. In all its powers and properties it resembles lightning, and has been known to occasion the same effects, where the experiment has been conducted on a large scale.

Q. What is meant by conductors of electricity?

A. Bodies through which the electric fluid can pass, such as metals, are called conductors of electricity; and those bodies through which it cannot pass, as glass, rosin, sealing wax, sulphur, bees-wax, baked-wood, oils, and air, are called non-conductors. However, all substances when made very hot, become conductors. Conducting substances are called non-electrics; and non conducting substances, electrics.

Q. I have heard of a body being charged; what does it mean?

A. When a body is possessed of more, or retains less, than its natural share of electricity, it is said to be *charged*. If *more*, it is *positively* electrified; if *less*, it is *negatively* electrified.

Q. What is meant by an insulated body?

A. When a body is electrified or charged, and surrounded with other bodies through which it cannot pass, it must remain overloaded, and is then said to be insulated.

Q. By what instruments are the electrical phenomena produced?

A. By various instruments and substances, by the proper application of which electricans can perform many curious experiments, and explain the *effects of lightning*. Electricity has likewise been

applied to the cure or relief of several kinds of diseases, to accelerate vegetation, and to other purposes.

EARTHQUAKES.

Q. What is an EARTHQUAKE?

A. An earthquake is a sudden motion of the earth, supposed to be caused by the explosion or discharge of the electrical power, or, as some think, by the action of water heated by subterraneous fires; for it must be observed, that the surface of the earth is like a crust, under which are an infinity of cavities containing water, air, and fire, which sometimes occasion very violent convulsions.

Q. Are earthquakes frequent?

A. Happily, they are less frequent than it appears they were in the earlier ages of the world; but still thy occur not uncommonly in the more southerly regions of the world.

Q. What is a volcano?

A. It arises from subterraneous fires, constantly acting, and appearing like smoke, and sometimes fire from a chimney. Etna in Sicily, Vesuvius in Naples, and Hecla in Iceland, are the most considerable in this part of the world. Many volcanos are now extinct.

ETHICS.

Q. What are ETHICS?

A. Morality or ethics is the science of manners and duty, and teach the proper conduct of men, according to their respective situations.

Q. On what foundation is morality established?

A. The only sure foundation, though philosophers have sought for others, is the will or appointment of the Deity; and the practice of virtue is in perfect conformity to that will or appointment. Whatever therefore is agreeable or correspondent to our inward structure, must likewise be agreeable or correspondent to the will of God. So that all the sanctions of our duty, which are declared or enforced by our structure, are, or may be considered, as sanctions or indications of the Divine will.

Q. But is not the revealed will of God the proper source of moral obligation?

A. Undoubtedly; for it is the revealed will of God which gives life and vigour to the performance of every duty; and without this superior rule of action, all systems of morals are dry and uninteresting. It is Christianity alone, and an adherence to its precepts, that is calculated to produce the highest felicity of man, both here and hereafter.

FROST.

Q. What occasions FROST?

A. It is the effect of cold, and is generally produced by the wind blowing from a cold quarter.

Q. How is ice formed?

A. By an extraordinary degree of cold, which congeals the water *into a firm substance.*

Q. Do we derive any advantages from frost?

A. It clears the atmosphere from noxious vapours, braces the human frame, mellows and fertilizes the soil, destroys insects, and serves other useful purposes.

GALVANISM.

Q. What is GALVANISM.

A. It is a power in nature which shows itself by the chemical action of certain bodies on each other, and derives its name from Dr. Galvani of Bologna, who first explained the principles upon which it is founded, and published many curious experiments on this subject; from which it appears that galvanism bears near relation to electrity.

Q. Can you give me an easy example of galvanism?

A. Put a piece of zinc between the upper lip and the gums, place a half-crown or guinea on the tongue, and bring the metals into contact, when you will see a faint flash of light.

Q. Is galvanism applied to any useful purposes?

A. It is probably a science more curious than useful, and has been prosecuted and established by many cruel and disgusting experiments on frogs and other animals.

GEOGRAPHY.

Q. What is GEOGRAPHY?

A. It is that science which makes us acquainted with the constituent parts of the globe, and its distribution into land and water. It also teaches us the limits and boundaries of countries, and their peculiarities, natural and political. In short, it is the eye and key of history. But I intend to furnish you with a *Catechism* exclusively on this subject, and therefore must be brief on this occasion, and confine you to general views.

Q. How is the land divided?

A. Into continents, islands, peninsulas, isthmuses, capes, and promontories.

Q. How is the water divided?

A. Into oceans, seas, straits, gulphs, bays, lakes, and rivers.

Q. Into how many parts is the earth divided?

A. Into four quarters—Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.

Q. What are the principal countries of Europe?

A. Europe, which, though the smallest, is the most important quarter of the globe, contains Great-Britain and Ireland, Spain, Portugal, France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Bohemia, Hungary, Turkey in Europe, Holland, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, and Russia.

Q. What are the principal countries of Asia?

A. Turkey in Asia, Arabia, Persia, China, India, Thibet, and Japan, besides an immense number of Islands, of which Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Ceylon, New-Holland, and the Philippines, are the most considerable.

Q. What are the principal countries of Africa?

A. Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, Egypt, Beldulgerid, Zaara, Negroland, Guinea, Nubia, Abyssinia, and Abex.

Q. What are the principal countries of America?

A. The United American States, Florida, Mexico, New Mexico, California, Canada, and Nova Scotia, in North-America; and Terra Firma, Peru, Amazonia, Guiana, Brazil, Paraguay, Chili, and Patagonia, in South-America.

Q. Why is America called the New World?

A. Because it was only discovered in 1493. Columbus is entitled to this honour, though Americus Vespatius, who followed him, gives name to this important quarter of the globe.

Q. Which is the largest quarter of the world?

A. Asia, which furnishes an immense variety of valuable articles.

Q. In what quarter of the globe is the sun most ardent?

A. In Africa, which is principally inhabited by Moors and Negroes.

Q. Which is the best peopled quarter of the globe?

A. Europe; and though its climate, generally speaking, is cold, and nature has been less bountiful to it than to any of the rest, arts and industry have distinguished it above the whole, and it gives laws to every other quarter.

GEOMETRY.

Q. What is GEOMETRY?

A. It is that sublime science, which teaches the relations of magnitude, and the properties of surfaces. In an extended sense, it is the surface of demonstration, and includes the greater part of the mathematics.

Q. To whom is geometry particularly useful?

A. Geometry, which, in its original acceptation, means the measuring of land, because it was first applied to that purpose by the Egyptians, is indispensable to architects, and in general to all who have any concern in building, or mechanics; and as it accustoms us to a just mode of reasoning in every thing, it may be cultivated to advantage by every person.

GRAMMAR.

Q. What is GRAMMAR?

A. It is the art of speaking and writing correctly, according to the genius of any language.

Q. Into how many parts is grammar divided?

A. Into four: orthography, accidence, syntax, and prosody.

Q. What is orthography?

A. It is the art of spelling truly, according to established usage.

Q. What is accidence?

A. Accidence treats of the different sorts of words, their various modifications and derivations.

Q. What is syntax?

A. It is the agreement and right disposition of words in a sentence.

Q. What is prosody?

A. It teaches the true pronunciation of words, and likewise the laws of versification.

HAIL.

Q. What is HAIL?

A. It is formed by drops of rain, which passing through the cold regions of the atmosphere, congeal as they fall. Hence hail should be of the same size as drops of rain; but should the cold be sufficiently intense to freeze the particles of water in its descent, or when several hail-stones unite, the hail-stones then acquire a size equal to that of a walnut, or even an egg, and occasion much destruction where they fall. Such hail-storms are most common with thunder, and are produced by a sudden congelation.

HISTORY.

Q. What is HISTORY?

A. It is a narration of past facts and events, relative to every age and nation; and this forms the guide of the statesman, and is the favourite study of the enlightened scholar.

Q. How is history, divided?

A. With regard to its subject, it may be divided into general and particular. General history relates to the affairs of all nations; particular history, to individual countries.

Q. But are there no other divisions of history?

A. Yes. With regard to time, it is divided into ancient and modern. Ancient history commences with the creation of the world, and is usually carried down to the reign of Charlemagne, in the year of our Lord 800. Modern history commences with that period, and reaches down to the present time.

There are likewise other subdivisions of history. General history embraces sacred, ecclesiastical, and profane history.

Q. What is sacred history?

A. It is the history of religion before the birth of Christ, and includes the whole of the Mosaic dispensation, which is to be read only in the best and most ancient of books, the Bible.

Q. What is ecclesiastical history?

A. It relates the affairs of the Christian church, comprehending the lives and sentiments of those who have maintained the orthodox faith, as well as of sectaries who have deviated from it, and infidels who have opposed it.

Q. What is profane history?

A. It includes that narrative of events and transactions relative to all nations, in a civil, political, and military point of view, not written by inspired authors, and who are therefore, by way of distinction, called profane; and this, as I have already said, is divided into ancient and modern history. The principal ancient histories of this class relate to the Egyptians, the Greeks, and the Romans. Modern profane history is too extensive a subject even to be generalised in this place; but I hope to present you with a *Catechism* devoted entirely to history.

Q. What history is most useful?

A. That of our own country, is undoubtedly entitled to a preference, though persons of education should not be ignorant of the history of other nations.

Q. What are the principal epochs in the history of England?

A. Britain, it is supposed, was originally peopled from Gaul or France: about 55 years before the birth of Christ, it was invaded by the Romans under Julius Cesar, who kept possession of it about 500 years. On the departure of the Romans, the Britons sought the assistance of the Angli, a people of Saxony, against the Picts and Scots; and these foreigners in the end made themselves masters of the country, and established the Saxon heptarchy. England was next invaded by the Danes, whose power soon gave way to the Saxon government, which was restored. The last invasion of England was by the Normans, under William the Conqueror, who obtained possession of the kingdom in 1066. In 1707, Scotland was united to England, which now form Great Britain. Ireland was united in 1800.

HYDRAULICS.

Q. What is the meaning of HYDRAULICS?

A. Hydraulics is the science which treats of the motion of fluids, or those substances whose parts yield to any impression, and in yielding are easily moved amongst each other.

Q. To what purpose is this science applied?

A. To explain and define the principles, by which water is conducted from one place to another by means of canals, equeducts, pumps, and other hydraulic machines, which are of the utmost consequence to the comforts and conveniences of mankind.

HYDROSTATICS.

Q. What is HYDROSTATICS?

A. It is that science which refers to the weight and action of fluids.

Q. What is the reason that some bodies, as stones, will sink in the water, while others, as woods, will remain suspended?

A. A body heavier than an equal quantity of any given fluid, will sink in that fluid; but if it be lighter, it will swim on its surface. If of the same gravity or weight, it will neither sink nor swim, but remain suspended in any part of the fluid.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Q. What is JURISPRUDENCE?

A. Jurisprudence teaches the knowledge of the laws, and of every thing connected with the administration of justice, without which society cannot be preserved in peace and order.

LANGUAGE.

Q. What is meant by LANGUAGE?

A. The terms and modes of speech used by different nations, which vary extremely; though till after the dispersion of mankind, on their attempting to build the tower of Babel, we are *told there was only* one language.

Q. How are languages divided?

A. Into those which were formerly spoken, now called dead languages, as Latin, Greek; and into living languages, or such as are used by modern nations.

LOGIC.

Q. What is Logic?

A. Logic is the art of employing reason efficaciously in inquiries after truth, and in communicating the result to others.

Q. Into how many parts is logic divided?

A. Into four parts: simple apprehension, judgment, reasoning, and method.

Q. What is simple apprehension?

A. Simple apprehension, or perception, is the first operation of the mind, and is the power of acquiring simple ideas, as *a man*, a *horse*, *happy*, *miserable*, *&c.*

Q. What is judgment?

A. After the mind has acquired ideas, the next step to knowledge is being able to compare those ideas together, and this is called judgment?

Q. What is reasoning?

A. When we cannot judge of the truth or falsehood of a proposition without determining the relation between any two ideas by the intervention of a third, with which they may be compared, we then have recourse to reasoning.

Q. What is method?

A. It is the faculty of arranging our thoughts in such a manner, that their mutual connexion and dependence may be clearly seen.

MAGNETISM.

Q. What is Magnetism?

A. It is that quality or constitution of a body and its pores, by which it is rendered capable of turning to the pole when suspended, and left at liberty to move freely, and also of attracting iron.

Q. Is not this performed by the loadstone?

A. Yes, the loadstone or magnet, which, in its natural state, is a hard mineral body, and is proved to be an ore of iron, produces these wonderful effects, and is capable of communicating them to iron and steel: in fact, the magnets generally used are all artificial.

Q. To what useful purpose is magnetism applied?

A. As the magnet points to the North, the Mariner's compass is so formed, as to enable seamen to conduct their vessels from port to port, over the pathless ocean; and by this directive property, it also guides miners in their subterraneous works, and travellers through deserts, otherwise impassable. In a word, without it, navigation could never have acquired its present state of perfection. It is only about 500 years, however, since the magnet was first known, nor is it ascertained to whom mankind *are indebted for this* grand discovery.

MAN.

Q. What is the noblest work of God on earth?

A. Man; who, though he differs little in his construction from some animals, is super-eminently distinguished from all, by the powers of reason, and by the immortality of his soul.

Q. What are the principal states of life through which a man passes?

A. They are four: infancy, youth, manhood, and old age.

Q. What is the situation of man in his first state?

A. He comes into the world naked and helpless, and must be reared with care and attention. His life, for the first two or three years, is very precarious: by degrees, he acquires strength, and his faculties begin to open, when the aids of education must be diligently applied, to render him wise and good.

Q. At what period does youth begin?

A. About the age of fourteen, though few persons have attained their full size till they are eighteen or nineteen, and some continue growing till after twenty-one. About thirty, all the proportions of the body arrive at the highest perfection. Women at twenty are in general as completely formed as men at thirty: in the former, the limbs are rounder, the expression softer, and the features more delicate.

Q. Is not manhood the best period of life?

A. At that period, a person enjoys all the faculties of both body and mind, in the greatest perfection; and between thirty and fifty years of age, he is best qualified for the discharge of the various duties of life, according to his station, talents, and the education he has received.

Q. When does old age commence?

A. At fifty, and in some persons more early, according to constitution and manner of life. Temperance, exercise, and the practice of virtue, generally will retard the approach of old age; while their opposites will hasten, what nothing can long remove—decay and death.

Q. Are all mankind of the same family?

A. From Scripture we learn that all sprang from Adam and Eve; but climate, food, and manners, have had considerable influence on the human race; and naturalists commonly divide them into six great families; 1. The inhabitants of the polar regions, Laplanders, Greenlanders, &c. 2. The Tartar race, who inhabit a very considerable portion of Asia. 3. The southern Asiatics, and the nations of the islands in the Southern Ocean. 4. The Negroes of Africa. 5. The Aboriginal Americans. 6. The natives of Europe, and those of European extraction, which hold the most elevated rank in the scale of being.

MAPS.

Q. What are Maps?

A. A representation on a plane surface, of the earth, or some particular part of it, according to the laws of perspective and

astronomy, in which the situation of countries and their appendages ought to be accurately laid down.

Q. How is the bearing of a map to be ascertained?

A. When not otherwise specified, the top of the map is north, the bottom south, the right hand east, and the left west.

MECHANICS.

Q. What are MECHANICS?

A. Mechanics teach the nature and laws of motion, the action and force of moving bodies, and the construction and effects of machines and engines. Mechanics may be practical or rational: the former is most useful.

Q. Are there not certain powers, called mechanical powers?

A. Yes: the mechanical powers are certain simple machines, which are used for raising greater weights, moving heavier bodies, or overcoming greater resistances than the natural strength of man could accomplish: they are as follows: the *lever*, the *wheel*, and the *axle*, the *pulley*, the *inclined plane*, the *wedge*, and the *screw*; by means of which the most wonderful effects may be produced.

Q. Are these mechanical powers all of equal utility?

A. They may, in fact, all be reduced to two, the *lever*, and the *inclined plane*; for the pulley and the wheel are only assemblages of levers, and the wedge and the screw are inclined planes. But it is difficult to make you comprehend this by words, I shall therefore, on a convenient occasion, shew you the mechanical powers and their application.

MEDICINE.

Q. What is MEDICINE?

A. Medicine, or the art of healing, consists in the knowledge of the disorders to which the human body is subject, and in applying proper remedies to remove or relieve them.

Q. To whom does the practice of medicine belong?

A. It belongs solely to those who have studied it as a profession; for though every person ought to acquire a knowledge of health, and the art of preserving it, the application of medicine is dangerous in the hands of ignorance.

METAPHYSICS.

Q. What are METAPHYSICS.

A. Metaphysics may be considered as the science of mind. It treats only of abstract qualities; and therefore can never lead to absolute certainty.

METEORS.

Q. What are METEORS?

A. Meteors are moving bodies appearing in the atmosphere, and supposed to be occasioned by electricity. Of this kind are the aurora borealis, or northern lights, which sometimes appear so beautiful; falling stars, as they are called, which are chiefly seen in

clear and calm weather; and will-with-the-whisp, or jack-a-lanthorn, a meteor sometimes seen about bogs and swampy places, seldom more than six feet from the ground, and darting from place to place.

MINERALOGY.

Q. What is MINERALOGY?

A. It is the science which teaches us to describe and arrange the solid and inanimate materials, of which the globe of the earth is composed.

Q. Into how many classes are minerals divided?

A. They are usually arranged under four classes—the earthy, the saline, the inflammable, and the metalic.

Q. What are the principal substances of which the first class is composed?

A. The principal substances which compose the first class, are, stones, crystals, calcareous spars, precious stones, and gems.

Q. What are the principal substances in the second, or saline class?

A. The fossil salts which are all of easy solution, are, mineral alkali, common salt, borax, sal-ammoniac, nitre, alum, and vitriol.

Q. What are the characters of the third or inflammable class?

A. The inflammable class of minerals are light, brittle, and mostly opake: they consist of sulphur, coal, jet, graphite, mineral charcoal, and amber.

Q. What are the characters and principal substances of the metallic class?

A. Metallic minerals are heavey, generally opake, malleable, and exhibit colours of a peculiar lustre: the chief are, platina, gold, mercury, silver, copper, iron, lead, tin, and zinc.

Q. What are the most valuable metals?

A. Gold and silver are by far the most valuable; but iron is more useful, as being of indispensable necessity among civilized nations.

MISTS.

Q. From what cause do MISTS proceed?

A. Mists are a collection of vapours, commonly rising from fenny places or rivers, and becoming more visible as the light of the day decreases. When a mist or fog ascends high in the air, it is called a cloud.

MUSIC.

Q. What is MUSIC?

A. An agreeable and innocent luxury, except when it occupies too much time and attention; useless to any real purpose of life, but extremely gratifying to the ear. It consists of *melody*, or a series of sounds arranged with grace, and within the compass of the voice; *harmony*, which is a coincidence of two or more sounds heard together; and *dissonance*, which is the want of that agreeable harmony between two or more sounds which constitute harmony.

Q. Is not music much cultivated in this country?

A. It certainly is cultivated much more than it deserves, and frequently at the expense of more valuable acquisitions. Except by those who intend it for a profession, it is a mere waste of time to attempt proficiency in it.

MYTHOLOGY.

Q. What is MYTHOLOGY?

A. It is the science of fabulous history, or of the stories invented by the ancient pagan poets and philosophers, in honour of their gods and heroes.

Q. Is Mythology a necessary study?

A. Without an acquaintance with Mythology, it would be impossible to read the Greek and Latan classical writers to advantage, or to understand them.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Q. What is NATURAL HISTORY?

A. This very extensive science includes a description of the forms and instincts of animals, the growth and properties of vegetables and minerals, and whatever else is connected with nature. The three principal sciences included in natural history, are botany, zoology, and mineralogy.

NAVIGATION.

Q. What is NAVIGATION?

A. Navigation is the art of conducting ships on the sea, from one port to another; and besides being furnished with the mariner's compass, every person who has the charge of a vessel, must have some knowledge of practical mathematics.

OPTICS.

Q. What are OPTICS?

A. The science of vision, whether performed by the eye, or assisted by instruments. It explains the manner in which vision is affected, assigns the reason of the several alterations which the rays of light undergo in the eye, and shows the causes of objects appearing, under different circumstances, greater or smaller, nearer or more remote.

Q. What are the principal instruments used in Optics?

A. Lenses, telescopes, microscopes, mirrors, camera-obscuras, and several others.

Q. I think I have heard you say that light is the cause of colours; how many colours are there?

A. There are only seven primitive colours—red, orange, yellow, blue, indigo, and violet. All the other shades are but mixtures or modifications of these. This may be proved by a sprism.

Q. Why are not white and black reckoned colours?

A. Because black is the absence of all colours, and white the union of all.

PAINTING.

Q. What is PAINTING?

A. That art which by lines and colours, represents on a si surface all visible objects. The basis of this, which forms o the fine arts, are composition, drawing, and colouring.

Q. How many kinds of painting are there?

A. They are reckoned eight—distemper, fresco, painting in crayons, encaustic painting, cameo, enamel, and miniature pa ing, which last is nearly the same as painting in distemper, tho managed with infinitely more delicacy.

PHARMACY.

Q. What is PHARMACY?

A. It is the science of the apothecary; and teaches the cho preparation, and mixture of medicines, according to their intent

PHILOSOPHY.

Q. What is PHILOSOPHY?

A. Philosophy, properly speaking, is the science of wisdom. person who studies nature, morals, and the principles of reasor called a philosopher.

PHYSICS.

Q. What is meant by PHYSICS?

A. Physics treat of nature, and explain the phenomena of material world.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Q. What is PHYSIOLOGY?

A. By Physiology, is usually understood the knowledge of th actions which are constantly going on in a living body, and of organs by which they are performed. Or, it may be called the ence which describes the construction and economy of ani bodies.

Q. What is the most perfect of animals?

A. Man; created in the image of God, and endowed with fac ties which, if properly cultivated, exalt him infinitely above all ot mortal creatures.

PHYSIOGNOMY.

Q. What is PHYSIOGNOMY?

A. A science founded on no very firm grounds, which teachers pretend to teach the knowledge of the powers and dispositions men, by the different features and lines of their faces.

PNEUMATICS.

Q. What are PNEUMATICS?

A. Pneumatics teach a knowledge of the properties of air.

Q. Will you name some of those properties?

A. Air is a thin, transparent, compressible, and dilatable flu surrounding the whole earth, and rising several miles above *Clouds and* vapours float in it; and the whole is called the atm

phere. But I have already given you some account of the nature and qualities of air.

POETRY.

Q. What is POETRY?

A. Poetry is a speaking picture, representing real or fictitious events, and circumstances, by a succession of mental imagery, generally delivered in measured numbers, called verse.

Q. Can a person be taught to be a poet?

A. No: he must be born one; his imagination must be vivid and extensive, and his taste correct from nature; though unquestionably all those gifts may be very essentially improved by education and practice.

Q. What names are given to the different kinds of poetry?

A. Lyric poetry is that of odes and songs; dramatic poetry for tragedies and comedies; epic poetry for reciting the actions of gods and heroes; didactic poetry for teaching morality and science; and sacred poetry for religious subjects.

PRINTING.

Q. What is PRINTING?

A. This ingenious and highly useful art, which was not invented till the fifteenth century, teaches the arrangement of moveable characters, each of which represents a letter of the alphabet. Hence it follows, from this arrangement, and the assistance of a press, which passes over and presses upon these characters, that one side of a sheet of paper is printed at one stroke, into whatever number of pages it may be divided.

Q. Is there not a more modern kind of printing?

A. Stereotype printing, or printing from pages of fixed letters, is a modern invention, though the idea of it is naturally taken from block printing, or cutting the letters in wood or metal; but this can never be applied to any useful purpose, except for printing books in which neither alteration nor variation is intended to be made.

RAIN.

Q. What is RAIN?

A. Rain is produced from clouds, condensed by the cold, which fall in drops, in consequence of their own weight. When Rain falls in torrents, as is usual in thunder storms, it is most probably impelled by the attraction of electricity.

RAINBOW.

Q. What occasions the RAINBOW?

A. The Rainbow is produced by the refraction and reflection of the sun's beams from falling drops of rain. Thus the seven primitive colours are exhibited the same as in a glass prism.

Q. But may not the Rainbow be artificially imitated?

A. An artificial Rainbow may be produced by means of a garden engine, if the water is thrown in a direction contrary to the sun, when the air is free from clouds.

RELIGION.

Q. What is meant by RELIGION?

A. Religion is that tie which connects us with Heaven; or, in other words, it is the worships offered to the Supreme Being, in the manner that we conceive to be most agreeable to his will, in order that we may procure his favour, and escape his displeasure.

Q. Is not Religion then the most important of all duties?

A. By study, we may become learned; by the constant exercise of reason, we may become wise; but without Religion, we can neither be happy here, nor hereafter.

Q. How are we to acquire due notions of Religion?

A. By studying the revealed will of God in the holy Scriptures, the only infallible rule of faith and practice.

RHETORIC.

Q. What is RHETORIC?

A. It is the art of speaking and writing with such a degree of elegance and dignity, as may instruct, persuade, and please our hearers and readers.

Q. In what does elegance of language consist?

A. In its purity and perspicuity; for unless we select appropriate words and phrases, and evince a clear conception of our subject, it will be impossible to affect others.

Q. In what does dignity of expression lie?

A. In the use of sublime thoughts, noble tropes, and moving figures.

Q. What is the distinction between tropes and figures?

A. Tropes affect and alter sing'e words; figures, whole sentences. The first is a word removed from its natural to a relative sense: the latter is an emphatical and ornamental mode of diction, calculated either to inspire passion, or to afford pleasure, by its novelty and beauty.

SCULPTURE.

Q. What is SCULPTURE?

A. It is the art of carving or hewing stone and other hard substances, into the representation of animate or inanimate objects; and this may be either done in the proportions of nature, or in different kinds of relief.

SNOW.

Q. What is SNOW?

A. It is an assemblage of small and very fine icicles, formed by a congelation of clouds at the instant of their condensation, and before the watery particles could unite in drops. These little icicles, slightly uniting in great numbers, fall in light flakes, which reflect the light from every part, exhibit the most delicate white appearance.

SURGERY.

Q. What is SURGERY?

A. It is that branch of the healing art, which consists in manual

operations, by the help of different instruments, or in curing wounds by suitable applications; and when conducted by skilful practitioners, is liable to less uncertainty, than the administration of medicine.

THEOLOGY.

Q. What is THEOLOGY?

A. It is that sublime science which contemplates the nature of God, and of divine things.

THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.

Q. What is the cause of THUNDER AND LIGHTNING?

A. These awful phenomena are the effects of electricity. A cloud electrified, meeting with another not electrified, a great electric flash is produced, accompanied with a loud noise. Should this electric cloud, however, instead of communicating a spark against another cloud, come in contact with a terrestrial object, at a suitable distance, fire is discharged in a concentrated form, which is usually called a thunder-bolt.

Q. Thunder and lightning then usually accompany each other?

A. They do; though we may not always hear the thunder, from its great distance. In fact, thunder and lightning bear the same relation to each other, that the flash and report of a cannon do; and by the space of time which intervenes in both cases, we may calculate their distance, allowing 1142 feet for every second of time.

Q. What is a lightning conductor?

A. Nothing more than a pointed metal rod, placed at the top of a building, and leading to such a spot in the earth, as is likely to prevent danger, should the rod attract the lightning.

TIDES.

Q. What is meant by the TIDES of the sea?

A. The Tides are a periodical flow and ebb of the sea, every six hours. High water, is the term applied to the flow at its greatest extent; and low water, when the sea has ceased to retreat.

Q. What occasions this phenomenon?

A. The tides are occasioned by the united attraction of the moon and sun upon the waters; but to explain the principles of this, would lead me out of your present depth.

Q. But you may tell me what benefits arise from the ebb and flow of the sea?

A. That will give me real pleasure. Providence, in its wisdom and benignity, generally acts by second causes. The attraction I mentioned is a second cause; but the effect is, by this constant motion of the waters, to preserve them from putrefaction.

TRIGONOMETRY.

Q. What is TRIGONOMETRY?

A. It is the art of measuring the sides and angles of triangles, or three-sided figures, whether plain or spherical. Hence, every trian-

gle consists of six parts, three sides and three angles, and it is necessary that three of these should be given to find the other three.

Q. To what particular purposes is Trigonometry applied?

A. Without it, the mathematician and astronomer would find it difficult or impossible to solve many important questions.

In astronomy, navigation, surveying, dialling, and geography, its application is of incalculable use; and operations in this science, are much facilitated by logarithms, or artificial numbers.

VERSIFICATION.

Q. What is meant by VERSIFICATION?

A. It is the art of arranging words and syllables in such a manner, as to produce the harmony which constitutes poetry.

Q. Are there not different kinds of verses?

A. Verse may consist, according to the species of poetry, of various measures, and it may be either blank or rhyme. In rhyme, the two last syllables correspond in sound; in blank verse, this is disregarded.

WIND.

Q. What is WIND?

A. It is a motion of the air, whereby a certain portion of the atmosphere is pushed from one place to another, with more or less velocity; sometimes in the direction of one quarter, and sometimes in another.

Q. What is the cause of Wind?

A. This has not been satisfactorily accounted for; but we may justly consider it a wise dispensation of Providence; for if the atmosphere were not purified by winds, in the same manner as the waters of the sea are by the tides, it would be unfit for respiration, and both would become unfriendly to life.

WRITING.

Q. By whom was WRITING invented?

A. So wonderful is the invention, that it has been ascribed to a Divine origin. God himself gave Moses the ten Commandments of the law, written on two tables of stone. Cadmus, king of Thebes, is said to have brought letters from Phenicia into Greece, about 1519 years before the birth of Christ. The aboriginal Americans were so ignorant of writing, that when they saw a person reading, they imagined that the paper spoke.

Q. Is not the art of writing a distinguished blessing?

A. Like every other blessing, it may be misapplied; but without it, mankind would never have risen above the savage state. It is the soul of commerce, the picture of the past, the regulator of the future, and the messenger of the thoughts. In short, it is the foundation of all learning, and of every thing that exalts and refines human nature.

ZOOLOGY.

Q. What is ZOOLOGY?

A. Zoology is that branch of natural history, which treats of liv-

atures, and gives their general and specific characters, their ptions, and habits.

Into how many classes are animals divided?

Linneus, whose distribution is chiefly followed, divides ani- to six classes. 1. *Mammalia*, including all animals that their young. 2. *Aves*, or birds. 3. *Amphibia*, or amphi- nimals. 4. *Pisces*, or fishes. 5. *Insecta*, or insects. 6. *Vermes*, ms.

What an entertaining study this must be?

The history of animated nature is indeed highly interesting, is my intention to supply you with a CATECHISM on this t; in which, I hope to compress much valuable knowledge. hile, be assured, that, from the highest to the lowest class, thing that lives and moves, proclaims an all-wise and benifi- reator, being furnished with whatever is suited to its situation portance in the scale of being. From the elephant to the we find every thing conspiring to raise our admiration of the of all!

ANIMATED NATURE.

objects of Nature are divided into three classes, termed ms, the *Animal*, the *Vegetable*, and the *Mineral*, which are tinguished by Linneus, the great Swedish Naturalist, "stones vegetables *grow* and *live*—animals *grow*, *live*, and *feel*." present business is with Animals, or Animated Nature, called ology. The Questions and Answers, following, will furnish ine of this extensive but highly interesting subject.

MAN.

Is not the history of Animated Nature a science?

t certainly is; and its object is to teach the general and spe- haracters and habits of living creatures.

How are animals divided?

Linneus divides the whole animal kingdom into six classes: —1. *Mammalia*, or animals that suckle their young—2. *Aves*, —3. *Amphibia*, or amphibious animals—4. *Pisces*, or fishes *secta*, or insects—6. *Vermes*, or worms—the characters of ch are taken from their internal structure. These classes are ded into orders, genera, and species.

What are the characteristicks of the first class?

The heart has two ventricles and two auricles; the blood is warm; and the animals are viviparous, or bring forth their live.

How many orders does the first class contain?

Seven—the characters of which are taken from the number, e, and situation of the teeth.

Give me the name and character of the first order?

is called *Primates*, and its characters are, that the animals ng to it, have four *incisores*, or fore-teeth, and two *canini*, eeth, in each jaw.

Q. How many genera are included in this order?

A. Linneus makes four—MAN, the Ape, the Maucauco, and the Bat; we will consider Man as a *primas*, separate and distinct from all the rest, and as forming a particular class of himself; though in his construction, he is certainly nearly allied to the animals with which he has been systematically arranged.

Q. In what is Man principally distinguished?

A. For the use of *Reason*, which secures him the superiority over all other creatures, and places himself at an infinite distance from the brute creation, which, in a domestick state, are influenced by habit and instinct—in a natural, by instinct only. He passes, indeed, through the same stages of infancy, youth, maturity, and old age; but every step in his progress is marked by something that shows his Divine original, and that he is destined to immortality in another life.

Q. Are all mankind derived from the same origin?

A. Reason and Revelation assure us they are; but climate and other causes have made great distinctions between them, which have not been overlooked by naturalists. Linneus describes them in masses, each including a quarter of the globe. Buffon, on the other hand, has classed mankind into six families, which are strongly marked and accurately defined; and these we will now particularize.

Q. Who are the first distinct race of men?

A. By way of distinction, but by no means of pre-eminence, we shall consider the natives of the polar regions as the first distinct race of men; consisting of the Laplanders, the Esquimaux Indians, the Samoide Tartars, the Greenlanders, the Kamtschadales, and all those northern nations who resemble each other in stature, complexion, habits and endowments.

Q. Who form the second race of men?

A. The second great variety seems to be the Tartar race, diffused over a great part of Asia; for to them may be referred the Chinese, the Siamese, Japanese, and other oriental nations, all of whom evince a common origin.

Q. What people form the third society, or family of men?

A. The southern Asiatics, inhabiting the peninsula of India, and whose features bear a strong resemblance to the Europeans. To these may be referred the Persians and Arabians, as well as the inhabitants of the widely dispersed islands in the oriental ocean. These collectively constitute a very large portion of mankind.

Q. Who make the fourth variety in the human race?

A. The negroes of Africa, a sable race, extended over all the southern parts of that quarter of the globe, and who, though differing in some shades of distinction, have all the same contour of face, the same velvet skin, and soft frizzled hair.

Q. Name the fifth variety?

A. The original natives of America, all of whom are of a red or copper colour, except those towards the north, which have been referred to the first class.

Q. What people form the sixth and last family?

A. The sixth and last grand division of the human race, and the most elevated in the scale of being, comprehends the Europeans, and those of European extraction, including Americans, the Georgians, Circassians, the natives of Asia Minor, and of the northern parts of Africa; all of whom exhibit a striking uniformity in the fairness of their complexions, the beauty and proportion of their limbs, and their intellectual faculties.

QUADRUPEDS.

Q. What are the names and characteristics of the fifth order of mammalious animals?

A. They are called *pecora*; and are distinguished by being hoofed, and having no cutting teeth in the upper jaw. To this order belong the camel, the deer, goat, sheep, and ox kinds, &c.

Q. What is peculiar in the camel?

A. In the parched deserts of Africa and Arabia, it is almost the only beast of burden; and it seems given by Providence as a solace to the natives of those countries. There are two varieties: the camel, properly so called, with two hunches on its back, and the dromedary with only one.

Q. Is not the camel-leopard a curious animal?

A. It seems to partake of the nature of the deer, the camel, and the horse. It is an animal little known, being found only in the most sequestered parts of Africa.

Q. Are not deer very useful animals?

A. They are good for food; and their skins are likewise valuable. But perhaps of the whole family, which is numerous, the reindeer is the most useful; and to the Greenlander, the Laplander, and other inhabitants of the north frigid zone, is a peculiar blessing, as it conveys them from place to place, and furnishes milk, food, and even clothing.

Q. Are goats widely diffused?

A. They are found, of one species or other, in almost every country.

Q. What do we observe of the sheep kind?

A. That they are among the most profitable and useful animals, which man has taken under his protection. Their flesh is delicate and wholesome, and their wool furnishes clothing.

Q. What are the characters of the ox, or cow kind?

A. The lower jaw contains eight cutting teeth, and the upper nine. To this valuable family belong the bison, the buffalo, and the common neat cattle. It is almost unnecessary to mention, that their milk and their flesh are highly esteemed. The cow of herself is a treasure to any family.

Q. Please to favour me with the characteristics of the sixth order of animals that suckle their young, and the name by which it is known?

A. The *bellus* or animals of the sixth order of mammalious ani-

mals, have cutting teeth in each jaw, and are hoofed. They include the horse, the hippopotamus, the hog, and the rhinoceros.

Q. What are the chief qualities of the horse?

A. The horse is the most beautiful of quadrupeds; and only inferior to the dog and the elephant in docility and attachment. England and America produce excellent horses, for every purpose. In some respects, however, they are excelled by the Arab, the Barb, and the Spanish genette.

Q. What can we say of the hippopotamus?

A. The hippopotamus, or river-horse, is a very large and powerful animal, and is supposed to be the behemoth of Sacred Writ. It resides chiefly in the large rivers and lakes of Africa; but it preys on the fruits of the earth, of which it devours great quantities.

BIRDS.

Q. What is observable of birds in general?

A. That they are collectively, the most beautiful class of beings in creation; that man has little to fear from the most powerful among them; and that the eggs and the flesh of numerous species assist to supply his wants; that they enliven our most solitary walks, and cheer us with the voice of melody.

Q. Into how many orders are birds divided?

A. Into six: 1. *Accipitres*, or the rapacious kind; 2., *Pice*, or the pye kind; 3. *Anseres*, or the duck kind; 4. *Grallæ*, or the crane kind; 5. *Gallinæ*, or the poultry kind; 6. *Passeres*, or the sparrow kind, containing not less than a thousand species.

AMPHIBIA.

Q. What may be observed of this class in general?

A. That it contains some of the most dangerous and some of the most contemptible animals in nature.

Q. Into how many orders are the amphibia divided?

A. Linneus divides them into four orders: 1. *Reptiles*, including the tortoise, lizard, and frog kinds; 2. *Serpentes*, or serpents, animals proceeding by an undulatory motion; 3. *Meantes*, or gliders, of which there is but one known species, the siren; and 4. *Nantes*, or swimming amphibia, such as the lamprey, the torpedo, &c.

FISHES.

Q. What is observable of fishes in general?

A. Hid in the depths of the ocean, their habits commonly escape the observation of man: and compared with the immense numbers of living beings that people the seas, we are acquainted with only a few.

Q. Into how many orders are fishes divided?

A. Linneus divides them into four orders: 1. *Apodes*, or such as are destitute of ventral fins; 2. *Jugulares*, or such as have the ventral fins placed before the pectoral; 3. *Thoracici*, or such as inspire by the gills only, with the ventral fins under the *pectoral; and*, 4. *Abdominales*, or such as have the ventral fins

ed behind the pectoral in the abdomen. These comprehend *enera*, and upwards of 400 species.

. How many genera are comprised in the first order of s ?

. Eight, including the different kinds of eels, the sea-wolf, sword-fish, &c.

INSECTS.

. What may be said of insects in general?

. Though insects are the smallest in the scale of existence, are certainly not the least interesting. Some are remark- for their beauty, as the butterfly and moth; and all of them admirably adapted for their respective situations. The bee h furnishes honey, and the silk-worm that spins the fabrick hich the limbs of grandeur are clothed, evince the utility me species; while others are valuable in medicine and the as the cantharides and the cochineal. The greatest num- indeed are not applied to the service of man; but we are rom thence to conclude, that they are made in vain: they ish food to other animals, and fill up a space in creation, h would otherwise be left blank.

. Into how many orders are insects divided?

. Linneus has divided them into seven orders; and so exten- is this class, that you must be satisfied with a bare enumer- of them.

Coleoptera, or insects with four wings; the two superior being crustaceous, and furnished with a straight suture. ng these are the beetle kind, the earwig, the cantharides, &c.

Hemiptera, which are smaller than the preceding order, distinguished by having four wings, the two superior being -crustaceous and incumbent (that is, the interior edge lying the other.) To this order belong the locust, the cochineal, kermes, and the gumlac.

Lepidoptera, insects with four wings, all of which are im- ated with scales. The moths and butterflies belong to this r.

Neuroptera, insects with four wings, which resemble net s, being interwoven with veins. Among these are the on-fly, may-fly, &c.

Hymenoptera, insects agreeing in their general charac- tics with the preceding, except that they are armed with a , which the neuroptera want. To this order belong bees, &c.

Diptera, insects having two wings, and two elevated *alteræ*, lances behind each. Of this order are the gad-fly, the e-fly, the gnat, &c.

Aptera, or insects without wings, as the spider, the flea, corpion, the crab, and the lobster.

CONTENTS

OF

READING LESSONS.

Lesson— —P

KEY to the work,
Questions on the Key, for Exercise,
Easy Lessons for Children,
Moral Lessons,
Moral Instruction,
Heaven,
The Silly Lamb,
The Idle Boy,
The Poppy,
A Walk in the Garden,
The Violet,
Christ's Love to Children,
Useful Lessons,
Caution against Ardent Spirits—*Ironical*,
The Yellow Violet,
Abuse of Animals reproved,
Hints to Parents,
Little Ann,
The Pious Sons,
Love and Duty to Parents,
Respect due to Old Age,
The Isles of Greece,
The careful Boy and careless Girl,
Socrates and Lamprocles,
The happy End,
Damon and Pythias,
Eulogium on William Penn,
Money,
George Washington,
Government and Laws,
United States,
Discovery of America,
Analysis of Diphthongs and Triphthongs,
Description of Jerusalem,
Duelling reprobated—*A Burlesque*,
Excellence of the Holy Scriptures,
The Boy without a Genius,
Revolutions of Empires,
The Rose,
Celestial Roses,
What do the Futures speak of?
Catechism of General Knowledge,